The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 29. MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900—TWELVE PAGES.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY TRIBUNE COMPANY.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEFEAT EQUAL TO YORKTOWN.

Times Editorial Leader Says Buller's Repulse Has No Other Parallel in English History.

JOY IN RUSSIA AT LOSS.

St. Petersburg Journals Assert Idea of Conquest Has Been Entirely Abandoned by British.

EUROPE AIDS THE BOERS.

The Times
LONDON.

MONDAY (4 A. M.), JANUARY 29.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times says editorially this morning:

Two serious attempts to break through the extended lines held by the Boers, attempts in which our troops have done all that could be expected of soldiers by the most exacting critics, have for one reason or another proved wholly unsuccessful.

The retreat across the Tugela must be taken to show that no further attempt is in immediate contemplation, and as time is an important factor in the case it can hardly be necessary to dwell upon the extreme probability that we shall learn a little sooner or later of the catastrophe which is almost without precedent in our military history, and, indeed, without parallel except in the surrender of Yorktown.

We are checked at every point of the campaign. In fact, the campaign is still to begin. We wish we had clearer proofs that even now the government has any adequate comprehension of the situation. The utterances of responsible Ministers have done nothing to reassure the country on this point.

Heavy or light, the thing has to be done, and the government ought to prepare for the immediate dispatch of 50,000 men and to take steps to send yet another 50,000, if these should be needed. The hopeless attempts to carry on the campaign with four widely separated columns, each unequal to its task, must be abandoned for a concentration of force and of purpose.

Joy Felt in Russia.

The Times this morning publishes the following from its special correspondents:

ST. PETERSBURG (Sunday)—One confident paper today informs its readers that there is no longer the slightest doubt that England has already given up the idea of the conquest of the Boer republics, and is only anxious to save what is left of her military honor by gaining a cheap victory if possible in order to conclude an early peace.

Another daily sheet, the scurrilous, canting Sviet, gives thanks to the Almighty for again defending the right by accomplishing the complete repulse of the army of Buller.

These journalists, ably seconded by the alarming rumor mongers, who are acquiring information probably from the dissatisfied and rather restive military element, continue to spread absurd reports about Herat and other points of contact with the British power, although they must know by this time that the supreme authority in Russia has categorically declared itself against any such iniquitous adventures.

In this connection it is noticed that the Transcaspian Review reports the journey of another rifle battalion from the Caucasus along the Central Asia railway, and states that its station at present is to be at Aktepe.

A decree has been issued establishing a Russian consulate in Canada, with 10,500 rubles a year salary and 1,500 rubles for office expenses.

Foreigners Allowed to Pass.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Friday)—It is reported in well-informed quarters in touch with Pretoria that Colonel Plumer several days ago succeeded in effecting a junction with the Mafeking garrison.

Most of the ambulance and military men who arrived on the Gironde proceeded to the Transvaal, but some unaccredited foreigners, after securing consular Portuguese passports, were refused railway tickets, on the plea of no accommodation, which was literally true. This has created great indignation, and over thirty Frenchmen have made representations to their Consul, and the latter pointed out to the Governor General that in the event of a refusal to allow the party to complete its journey the Portuguese government would be held liable for damages for breach of international law.

As the Governor General had previously signed the passports he was forced to admit the validity of the Consul's contention, and as a result the men were allowed to depart by today's train.

Visitors from the Transvaal, who can be relied upon, positively assert that Free State officials are removing their families to houses commandeered for them in Pretoria and Johannesburg, and that the books and documents of the Free State government already have been transferred to Pretoria.

The ostensible reason assigned is a dread that the Basutos might take advantage of the absence of the burghers to invade the Free State.

Loyalty in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA (Sunday)—The meeting held here yesterday in the town hall formed a striking indication of the state of native and public opinion. Every reverse in south Africa has only served to confirm the loyalty of the chiefs and the people, and to increase the desire of the military classes to take a share in the war.

Oporto Plague Situation.

OPORTO (Sunday)—No fresh cases of

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF
The Daily Tribune.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Buller retreated across Tugela because "a second attack on Spion Kop was useless, and enemy's right was too strong to force." Boers claim Buller left 1,500 of his men dead on the field. London admits Ladysmith's capture is almost inevitable.

London Times says: "Catastrophe is almost without precedent in our military history, and, indeed, without parallel except the surrender of Yorktown."

Details of Spion Kop fighting show British took it by surprise and then strongly intrenched; Boers stormed hill under heavy fire, recapturing with great loss and taking 150 prisoners.

Leyds said Transvaal began war with 36,000,000 cartridges; absolute independence of republics and amnesty to Cape Dutch conditions of peace.

London now fears powers will attempt intervention and may take advantage of embarrassments.

Thirty foreign officers went to Transvaal through Delagoa Bay.

Pro-Boer mass-meetings in St. Louis and Minneapolis.

FOREIGN.

Republican victories in France. Only three Nationalists elected in ninety-nine Senatorial districts. Mercier won.

Semi-official Russian press believes powers will control Chinese Empress Dowager, Germany being first to act.

Diaz said to have chosen Bernardo Reyes to succeed him as President of Mexico.

Abyssinians may seize Italian possessions in Africa, containing gold mines.

Carlist arms and ammunition seized by Spanish government.

Secret treaty between Spain and France concerning Morocco.

Italy insists upon return of girl abducted by Turkish officer.

Osman Digna brought to Cairo in chains.

Automobiles to be used in the Tyrol.

French labor troubles increasing.

Sultan may visit Paris exposition.

LOCAL.

The administration admitted that City Collector purposely violates liquor license law for reasons of financial expediency. Mayor said he believed in nursing weak saloons. Alderman Alling promised to start investigation by Council.

Five hundred union labor men marched in the procession at the funeral of Edward O'Connor, secretary of the Winslow Bros.' factory strikers, who was killed by J. A. Mantzel.

Retail clerks did little work for Sunday closing, cold weather checking their activity. They claim stores were closed as a rule.

Mrs. A. Parker fatally shot by unidentified man at her flat in Argyle Building, Jackson boulevard and Michigan avenue.

Temperature of 3° below zero at 10 yesterday morning was coldest of the winter thus far.

Anna M. Bowen, dean of Woman's College of Northwestern University, died suddenly.

Magistrate Michael Simons of Glasgow described results of municipal ownership.

Kipley transferred nearly 100 policemen from Central detail to travel beats.

Local committee trying to collect $100,000 for Grand Army encampment.

Body of P. D. Armour Jr. on the way to Chicago. Funeral Thursday.

Arthur Kalman was robbed while a block from Cragin Police Station.

Catholic Woman's National league charity ball at Auditorium on Feb. 6.

Five news venders arrested for selling a "fake" extra newspaper.

Professor Gotthell spoke for Zionist movement.

DOMESTIC.

All cigar stores, groceries, bakeries, and most drug stores in Baltimore closed Sunday, while police took names of bootblacks for indictment. Blue law enforced.

Two expert safe blowers killed by police at Quincy believed to be members of gang concerned in many Illinois burglaries.

Anti-Saloon league of New York held twenty-three mass-meetings to demand enforcement of liquor laws.

Miss Minna Field, niece of Marshall Field, said to have eloped with Preston Gibson, a Princeton student.

Kenosha's law compels Chief of Police to post photographs of habitual drunkards.

State of Nebraska of the Allan State line is a week overdue from Glasgow.

Sheriff Barnickol of Belleville, Ill., died of shot from escaping prisoner.

Hundreds starving and driven insane in Copper River district of Alsaka.

Smallpox case in Decatur boarding-house. No hope of E. J. Phelps' recovery.

RELIGIOUS.

John Ruskin described as the prophet of the nineteenth century by several Chicago ministers and other pulpit tributes paid to the man and his influence.

Dr. N. D. Hillis occupied his former pulpit in Central Church. His theme was "The Difficulties of Modern Preaching."

Dr. Thomas, at People's Church, said the new faith was finding its way into orthodox churches and heresy had lost its terrors.

The Rev. J. H. O. Smith, Union Church, said exemption of church property from taxation was contrary to the American spirit.

Discovered that views of resurrection held by deposed Lutheran pastor are taught by many German theological professors.

Bishop Anzer says foreign seizures of Chinese territory cause persecution of missionaries and check conversions.

Father Zurcher of Buffalo suspended from his church for authorship of book attacking Jesuits.

German schools permitted to compel Jewish pupils to learn Christian doctrines.

Archbishop Corrigan may be made Cardinal when he visits Rome.

WASHINGTON.

Powdermakers oppose building of government plant for manufacture of powder.

Importations of materials used in manufacturing increased 33 per cent in 1899.

If Porto Rico does not gain free trade by annexation Cuba may stay out.

Colonel Ebenezer B. Ball, nearest of kin to George Washington, dying.

Plans for ventilation of firerooms on warships to relieve firemen.

Department clerks want civil pensions.

POLITICS.

Democrats will renominate Drainage Trustee Alexander Jones, as well as Trustees Wenter and Smyth. T. J. Webb and Fred Eldred will be new names on ticket.

J. H. Lewis heard of movement among Chicago Democrats to nominate Pingree instead of Bryan.

Haney goes to Carmi and Newton today.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Contractors' council to act today on question of general lockout in building trades. Patternmakers' union will demand nine-hour day after April 1.

English bank rate not likely to be reduced further in near future.

Bankers do not expect low interest rates will be permanent.

Large increase in American trade with Asia.

SPORTING.

American association's show of strength causes anxiety to league magnates.

Bowlers showing lack of team play.

EVADES LAW FOR GAIN.

EXPEDIENCY EXCUSE FOR LIQUOR TAX DELINQUENCIES.

City Administration Admits the Collector Purposely Omits to Insist on Fee in Advance — Mayor Harrison Believes in Nursing Weak Saloons for Revenue—Will "Poke Up" Police—Alling Promises Council Investigation.

The city administration confessed yesterday that its Collector's department purposely violates the law by allowing saloons to sell liquor without paying in advance the required fee. The excuse offered was financial expediency. Mayor Harrison said $500,000 a year was made by the city by nursing weak saloons. However, he declared that the police should be poked up to see that licenses are displayed in the 192 saloons where reporters for THE TRIBUNE found no permits to sell exhibited as the law requires.

Mayor Harrison also said the "bumboat" at the Randolph street pier and all places selling without even a brewery "O. K." must be called to account.

Alderman Walter C. Nelson of the Thirty-second Ward did not take any stock in the administration's plea of financial expediency except in a questionable sense. He said without mincing words that the brewery indorsement was part of a political compact with the administration. He referred to an investigation of the Collector's office made by him some time ago and declared that the "partial payment" scheme was deep-rooted and that it would do no good to try to eradicate it. He said there was no intention to make a change and Mayor Harrison admitted practically the same thing.

Alderman Alling's Plan.

The City Council will be asked tonight to authorize an inquiry into the methods of the Collector's office. Alderman Alling announced last evening that he would introduce a resolution asking the Council Committee on Licenses to investigate and report on the manner of issuing licenses and receiving payment therefor and the practice of permitting the opening of saloons on "partial payments." It will be asked that an alphabetical list of retail liquor license holders, together with the address of each, be compiled for reference and as a means to check any dodging.

"There is too little respect in Chicago for the law as law," said Alderman Alling. "Any license dodging works an injustice to the saloon man who pays his tax. It takes money out of the pockets of taxpayers. The bane of a large city is that there is too much individual 'pull' and too little regard for law. This is true, too, in license branches of city control other than the retail liquor field."

Citizens Express Indignation.

The story of the Collector's methods, as printed in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, caused wide comment over the city. People generally expressed indignation that the law was violated openly, and favored having the weak saloons blotted out.

"Nurseries of Crime."

One point brought out during the day was that many of the grog shops nourished by the lenient collection policy do not make enough money to support themselves out of liquor revenues. They are the nests of the holdup man and the bunko steerer. It is in these places that plans for crimes are matured. It is in these places frequently the money stolen from people on the street and filched from rural visitors is divided. Often the owner of the place is the "pal" of the robbers and shares in their booty. Being part of such saloonman's income, these stolen moneys no doubt find their way into the City Collector's office as "partial payments."

Chief Kipley was much exercised over the showing made against the City Collector and certain saloons. He said he would get after the "bumboat" at Randolph street today and would issue an order for his policemen to see at once that licenses are displayed prominently in all saloons.

Collector and Deputy Inaccessible.

City Collector Brandecker and Deputy Collector McCarthy could not be found by reporters for THE TRIBUNE yesterday. Frequent calls at the former's residence brought the statement that he was out, and members of the family did not know where he was. Mr. McCarthy was reported "some place" with Robert E. Burke, "fixing up" tickets for the coming County Democracy ball.

The saloonmen who pay their license fee in accordance with the law were vigorous in their denunciation of favors shown to offenders. They condemned the "partial payment" scheme, which allows experimental opening of saloons. Many instances were recalled where men with political "pulls" had secured the consent of the city officials to put off tax collection in the cases of weak saloons.

Mayor Gives His Views.

"The theory is that licenses are issued to raise revenue," said Mayor Harrison. "This should be conducted, therefore, so as to protect the city and, at the same time, bring in as much money as possible. For that reason the city shows leniency toward delinquents and allows breweries to guarantee payment on the part of some of their customers. The idea has been that a man is supposed to pay his license tax before the expiration of the period for which the license is issued."

"The law explicitly requires, however," it was suggested to the Mayor, "that payment must be made 'in advance,' or, in other words, at the opening of the tax period, if the saloon man is then in business."

"Well, the license laws give the Mayor considerable discretionary powers," the Executive replied. "I am merely following the lines laid down by Mayors who served ahead of me. Evidently the allowing of time in which to pay has been found to be the best way to get the most money for the city. If the law as to advance payment was strictly carried out, I believe there would be a loss of $500,000 a year in revenue from this source—it would drive many men who could not get the money at the opening of the period out of business."

"Is it right to allow the opening of saloons where a deposit is made on the license fee, though the license is not formally issued?"

"O, that isn't allowed."

"But the officials of the City Collector's office say this is permitted."

"Well, I don't know anything about that. I will not discuss that point without looking it up," was the answer.

"THE TRIBUNE has found almost 200 saloons where no licenses are displayed. What about that?"

Admits They Are Breaking the Law.

"They are breaking the law, that's all there is to it. The thing to be done is to 'jack up' the policemen assigned to license duty. If a place is found where no license is posted it means that the license officer in that district is not making rigid inspections."

"THE TRIBUNE found more than a score of saloons where licenses for expired periods were posted. Are not these places practically running without a license?"

"Yes, they are. They are conducting business under suffrage of the Collector's office.

(Continued on fifth page.)

BLUE LAWS IN BALTIMORE.

Police Enforce Sunday Closing Measures One Hundred Years Old, Shutting Up All Stores.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Not even a cigaret or a seidlitz powder could be bought in Baltimore today. For the first Sunday in many years all the cigar stores, corner groceries, bakeries, and the like were closed up tight. Few drug stores kept open. Those that did displayed placards informing the public the soda fountains were closed, and that absolutely nothing would be sold without a prescription.

Five or six hundred policemen were kept busy all day taking the names of bootblacks, cabmen, and the keepers of little shops or fruit stands for presentation to the grand jury.

The Sunday newspapers were not stopped, but policemen took the names of the pressmen and other employés. The Police department will hand in enough names to the grand jury to keep that body for nearly the rest of the term to the exclusion of the regular business for which it was chosen.

The down-town saloons were given the tip by their political protectors that even side doors must be closed. Not a drink was obtainable for love or money.

The grand jury will be overcrowded with petty offenders of the old blue laws. The laws it is sought to enforce are a hundred years old.

DIAZ NAMES HIS SUCCESSOR.

President of Mexico Said to Have Expressed Preference for Gen. Bernardo Reyes.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 28.—Regarding the report that President Diaz of Mexico had designated his successor as President of the republic, it is stated on authority of Mexican officials that President Diaz has expressed a wish that General Bernardo Reyes succeed to the office when he retires therefrom.

General Reyes, recently appointed Minister of War of Mexico, was for years Governor of the State of Nuevo Laredo, and has long been a favorite of the Mexican President. He is popular with the foreign element owing to his energetic and progressive statesmanship.

The report current here does not indicate an early succession, but that President Diaz will be reelected and enter upon the term beginning in December next and use his influence in behalf of General Reyes when the latter becomes a Presidential candidate.

SAYS MINNA FIELD ELOPED.

New York Report Declares Niece of Chicago Merchant Married Preston Gibson.

New York, Jan. 28.—Miss Minna Field, stepdaughter of Thomas Nelson Page, the writer, and niece of Marshall Field of Chicago, and Preston Gibson, a Princeton student, are reported to have been married in this city yesterday. Mr. Gibson is a son of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana and a nephew of Justice White of the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. Gibson is heir to a large fortune.

EDWARD J. PHELPS NEAR DEATH

No Hope of Recovery Held Out by Former Minister to England's Friends.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Edward J. Phelps, the authority on international law and former Minister to England, still hovers between life and death. There has been no change in his condition today. At one time this morning it was thought he was dying, but he rallied. Practically no hope of recovery is held out, not only because of the severe attack of pneumonia, but because of his weak condition when taken ill.

MISS ASTOR LIKES AMERICA.

Says Her Father Is an Englishman and Is Uncertain of Her Own Nationality.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, was asked the other day whether she considered herself American or English. She replied: "I am sure I don't know. I know father is an Englishman, but I think I would rather be an American myself."

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JAN. 29, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature.

Sun rises at 7:17; sets at 5:10.

Moon rises at 5:57 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Defeat Equal to Yorktown.
Confesses Violating License Law.
Police Kill Two Crooks.
Retreat of Buller's Army.
2 Vote for French Senate.
3 Powers to Act for China.
Osman Digna in Cairo.
On Guard at Exposition.
Differ on Church Idea.
Sultan May Visit Paris.
Urge Demand on Turkey.
Funeral of Edward O'Connor.
4 Progress in the Baseball Deal.
Form of the Bowlers.
Vienna Police Long Mystified.
5 General News of New York.
Democratic Drainage Ticket.
7 Effect of Porto Rican Duty.
9 Doubt in British Market.
In Local Financial Circles.
Sunday Closing Movement.
10 Dr. Hillis at Central Church.
Death of Dean Anna M. Bowen.
12 Gain in Asiatic Trade.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
7 Drama.
8 Literature.
8 Fontenoy.
8 Short Story.
8 Society.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
QUEENSTOWN		Sailed.
NEW YORK		Hesperia.
NEW YORK		
NEW YORK		Lucania.

KILL CROOKS IN A FIGHT.

POLICE AND SAFE ROBBERS HAVE DUEL IN QUINCY HOTEL.

Detective Koch Shoots Man Who Resists Arrest—Search for His Companion Results in Battle Through Corridors and Up Stairs—One Shot to Death, Another Wounded, Surrenders — Gang Accused of Many Robberies.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—In a running fight through the corridors of Moecker's Hotel early this morning the careers of two expert safeblowers were put to an end by the revolvers of Quincy policemen. The same agency disposed of a confederate last night on the street in front of the Newcomb Hotel, when Detective Koch instantly killed a stranger who attempted to shoot him when asked to accompany him to the station and explain his business in the city. With two of the trio of crooks dead and the other confined in jail with a bullet in his knee, the police are confident one of the most dangerous gangs of safe workers in the country has been wiped out.

It is believed the gang so summarily disposed of is the one which has been operating recently in Galesburg, Freeport, and other Illinois cities, and the same which blew open the safe of the Adams County Building and Loan association in this city on Jan. 6 and carried away cash and securities amounting to $20,000. A search of the baggage of the dead men and their wounded partner revealed a fine set of burglar tools, skeleton keys, dynamite sticks, and nitroglycerin. A notebook was also found containing the location of several building and loan association offices, including one robbed three weeks ago.

Hotel Man Is Suspicious.

Last Friday three men arrived in the city and registered at Moecker's Hotel as C. F. Rogers, H. M. Burt, and H. F. Crowley of Kansas City. The proprietor recognized the handwriting on the register as that of two men who stopped at his hotel on Jan. 5, the day before the safe of the Adams County Building and Loan association was blown open, and whom he afterward suspected of being crooks. He confided his suspicions to Chief of Police John Ahearn, and when one of the three men went out of the hotel he was shadowed by Detective George Koch. He was followed to Fourth and Main streets, and his actions were so suspicious the detective accosted him, showing his badge at the time.

"You are wanted at the police station," said the detective, "and are under arrest."

Koch Kills First Man.

The stranger drew a revolver. Detective Koch was prepared for trouble, and flashed his revolver before the robber could bring his own weapon into action. Four shots were fired by the detective and three of them took effect. The stranger fell to the sidewalk and died, with wounds in his throat, shoulder, and lung.

The shooting took place at 11 o'clock, and in the meantime the police had surrounded the hotel to effect the capture of the dead man's partners. At 3 o'clock this morning the two men came to the hotel for their baggage. They were allowed to walk into the office unmolested, the police hoping to capture them before their suspicions had been aroused.

Robbers Prepare for Fight.

The robbers quickly discovered the presence of the police, however, and rushed into the hotel saloon. During the few moments they were in the saloon they loaded their revolvers, and emerged prepared to fight their way out to the street. One of the men, who registered as J. M. Burt, succeeded in reaching the sidewalk, pursued by Chief of Police Ahearn. There he turned to level his revolver at his pursuer. Before he could pull the trigger a bullet crashed into his skull. He died a few moments later, while his partner, who registered as H. F. Crowley, was engaged in a duel with Policeman Scharnhorst.

Battle on the Stairs.

Crowley saw his comrade fall mortally hurt and ran through the hotel office to the stairway with Scharnhorst in pursuit. He darted up the stairs, and as he reached the landing at the top turned to shoot the policeman, who was but a few steps below him. Both revolvers cracked at the same time. The bullet from Crowley's revolver went wild, but that of the policeman's weapon buried itself in the robber's knee.

Wounded as he was, Crowley did not give up his effort to escape. He ran limping down the corridor, shooting over his shoulder as he went and hoping to reach an entrance by a rear stairway. He reached the door, only to be confronted by the muzzles of two revolvers held by policemen who had been stationed there to cut off his escape.

Wounded Man Surrenders.

"Throw up your hands," called one of the policemen, "or you're a dead man."

"I've got enough," Crowley replied, dropping his revolver and putting up his hands.

Crowley refused to identify his confederates, when questioned at the jail. To all of the questions concerning this subject he answered, "Find out if you want to know." He is about 22 years old, smooth shaven, with light hair, and blue eyes.

The man killed by Chief of Police Ahearn had letters in his pocket addressed to C. H. Prince of Chicago, and the police have a photograph, sent here three years ago by the Chicago police, of a noted crook known by the name of Prince. The identity of the man registered as Rogers has not yet been discovered. All three men were well dressed, wore diamonds, and had plenty of money.

Men Known at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.—The men shot at Quincy are said to be the ones who committed the notable Shukert fur robbery here on Aug. 26 last. Prince was implicated, but was not apprehended. The other two were known here as Charles Dennis and Thomas Monaghan. The store of Gustav E. Shukert, a dealer in furs, was robbed of fur garments stored therein valued at $20,000. The robbers were tracked to Chicago.

J. M. Burt, alias Rogers, alias Prince, supposed to be the man killed at Quincy, is recognized under the name of Prince by Captain Colleran and Lieutenants Rohan and Perry at detective headquarters as a well known safe blower. He has gone under the name of Charles Prince for several years in Chicago, and while he has made this city his headquarters, he has never been convicted here and always maintained that while he lived in Chicago all his work was done outside the city. Neither of the other men is recognized here by name.

MEN CAUGHT IN BURNING MINE.

Ten Workers Imprisoned by Fire in Menard County and Rescued When Almost Suffocated.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The mine of the Athens Mining company in Menard County caught fire this morning by the explosion of barrels of oil. Ten men were in the shaft at the time, but all were rescued, nearly suffocated. Two of the miners, Jackson Davis and John Denning, had to be carried from the shaft.

BULLER RETREATS ACROSS TUGELA; BRITISH NOW FEAR THE POWERS.

BULLER'S STORY OF DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Following is the text of General Buller's dispatch, dated Spearman's Camp, Saturday, Jan. 27, 6:10 p. m.:

"On Jan. 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high tableland extending from the line of Acton Homes and Monger's Poort to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to Jan. 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy.

"The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from northwest to southeast across the plateau from Acton Homes, through Spion Kop to the left bank of the Tugela.

"The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position, and water supply was a difficulty.

"On Jan. 23 I assented to his Attacking Spion Kop, a large hill—indeed, a mountain—which was evidently the key of the position, but was far more accessible from the north than from the south.

"On the night of Jan. 23 he attacked Spion Kop, but found it difficult to hold, as its perimeter was too large, and water, which he had been led to believe existed, in this extraordinary dry season was found deficient.

"The crests were held all that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire.

"Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Cameronians and the Third King's Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and in each case fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusileers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the trying day of Jan. 24; and Thornycroft's mounted infantry, who fought throughout the day equally well alongside of them.

"General Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been wounded, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of Jan. 24 to abandon the position, and did so before dawn Jan. 25.

"I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on Jan. 25 and decided that a second attack upon Spion Kop was useless, and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it.

"Accordingly I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train, and by 8 a. m. Jan. 27 (Saturday) Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores.

"The fact that the force could withdraw from actual touch—in some cases the lines were less than 1,000 yards apart—with the enemy in the manner it did, is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morale of the troops, and that we were permitted to withdraw our cumbrous ox and mule transport across the river, eighty-five yards broad, with twenty-foot banks, and a swift current, unmolested, is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting power."

REPORT 1,500 BRITISH DEAD.

BOER HEAD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Jan. 25, 6 p. m., via Lourenzo Marquez, Jan. 26.—The British dead left on the battlefield yesterday numbered 1,500.

It is reported here that as the result of "Long Tom's" practice on Monday Dr. Jameson was wounded in the leg.

President Steyn has visited this laager.

BOER STORY OF SPION KOP FIGHT.

BOER HEADQUARTERS, MODDER SPRUIT, Upper Tugela, Wednesday, Jan. 24, midnight, via Lourenzo Marquez, Thursday, Jan. 25.—Some Vryheid burghers from the outposts on the highest hills of the Spion Kop group rushed into the laager, saying the kop was lost, and that the English had taken it. Reinforcements were ordered up, but nothing could be done for some time, the hill being enveloped in thick mist.

At dawn the Heidelberg and Carolina contingents, supplemented from other commandoes, began the ascent of the hill. Three spurs, precipitous projections, faced the Boer positions. Upon these the advance was made. The horses were left under the first terrace of rocks.

Scaling the steep hill, the Boers found that the English had improved the opportunity and intrenched heavily. Between the lines of trenches was an open veldt, which had to be rushed under a heavy fire not only from rifles but of lyddite and shrapnel from field guns.

Three forces ascended the three spurs coordinately, under cover of fire from the Free State Krupps, a Creusot, and a big Maxim. The English tried to rush the Boers with the bayonet, but their infantry went down before the Boer rifle fire as before a scythe.

The Boer investing party advanced step by step until 2 in the afternoon, when a white flag went up, and 150 men in the front trenches surrendered, being sent as prisoners to the head laager.

The Boer advance continued on the two kopjes east of Spion Kop. Many Boers were shot, but so numerous were the burghers that the gaps filled automatically. Toward twilight they reached the summit of the second kopje, but did not get further.

The British Maxims belched flame, but a wall of fire from the Mausers held the English back. Their center, under this pressure, gradually gave way and broke, abandoning the position.

The prisoners speak highly of the bravery of the burghers, who, despising cover, stood against the sky line edges of the summit to shoot the Dublin Fusileers, sheltered in the trenches.

Firing continued for some time, and then the Fusileers and the Light Horse, serving as infantry, threw up their arms and rushed out of the trenches.

The effect of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the English can hardly be gauged as yet, but it must prove to be immense.

London Dazed by News That Army for Relief of Ladysmith Has Turned Its Back on Boers.

SAY 1,500 ARE KILLED.

Burgher Sources Report That the Loss to the Britons Is Heavy, While War Office Is Silent.

LITTLE HOPE FOR WHITE.

Experts Agree That the Fall of Ladysmith Is Only a Question of a Short Time—May Attempt Last Sortie.

FIERCE FIGHT ON SPION KOP.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 29, 3 a. m.—Had London been struck by a cyclone it could not be more dazed than it was by General Buller's announcement of a retreat across the Tugela, told in an explanation which does not explain. The blow is doubly severe in view of Buller's admonition to his troops less than a week ago that there would be no turning back this time. The news is received everywhere with disgust.

Fifteen Hundred Reported Dead.

Buller's losses are untold. Boer sources report that 1,500 British soldiers died in the attempt to reach Ladysmith.

That the continental powers may now take a hand is the expressed view of most of the military experts.

The confession of inability to relieve the sorely distressed Ladysmith garrison and the retreat are considered more far-reaching than all other reverses of the war combined.

No Hope for Ladysmith.

The fall of Ladysmith, all admit, is now inevitable. With Buller's forces again and again repulsed and this time forced to flee, the ability of the Boers to take Ladysmith at their pleasure is not questioned. Experts agree that in every probability the Boers will again assault the garrison, and that this time the garrison, in its weakened condition, will stand little show to beat off the enemy.

Desperate Sortie Possible.

Even if the Boers do not attack, General White must surely be near the end of his tether in matters of food and ammunition, and may be driven to a last desperate sortie after blowing up his guns and abandoning the sick and wounded, as he did at Dundee.

Of course, the British people cling to the faint hope that General White may be able to fight his way through the Boer lines, but the accomplishment of this feat, the experts say, would be nothing short of a miracle.

Fear Powers May Take Hand.

All the war experts seem to agree that another effect of the retreat even more menacing is renewed danger of continental intervention. Suggestions of this sort heretofore have been scoffed at in London, but now there are signs from Berlin, Paris, and St. Petersburg which indicate that the wind is blowing in that direction.

Leyds in Favor in Berlin.

In Berlin Dr. Leyds, the agent of the Boer republics, has become a popular lion, and is the recipient of courtesies extended only to the most favored envoys.

He was received on Saturday by Count von Bülow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and was invited by Prince Hohenlohe to an important political dinner.

There is no attempt to deny the object of Dr. Leyds' visit. His intentions are generally known, even the details of his plans for intervention being semi-public.

Germany in the Initiative.

There is belief that Leyds has picked Germany to take the initiative for the reason that he believes that Great Britain would take more kindly to the suggestion of a peace settlement from that quarter than from any other.

What Dr. Leyds is known to want from Germany is to restore peace, the chief stipulation being that England guarantee the independence of the Boer republics, the resulting Boer federation to be granted some minor territorial concessions.

Inducements to Germany.

In payment it is stated that Dr. Leyds offers Germany these inducements:

First—Commercial, railway, and mining monopolies.

Second—Assistance against British competition in south Africa, and also in the matter of Delagoa Bay and Zanzibar.

Reasons for Intervention.

Dr. Leyds suggests that intervention is justified because of England's alleged inhuman method of warfare, contrary to the Geneva convention; wrongful seizure of German ships; and breaches of neutrality by Portugal in favor of England.

Cabinet Friendly to Boers.

Dr. Leyds already has sounded the French and Dutch Cabinets personally, and the Russian Cabinet through a special envoy. All of these are said to be willing to

take a hand if Germany will make the primary move.

The position in Holland has openly been favorable to the Boers from the start, while the tone of the French and Russian press is plainly indicative that a similar spirit predominates in those countries, as well.

The French were so chummy with Dr. Leyds that the French papers are able to get news of Transvaal battles hours, and even days, before the British War office makes reports public.

Newspapers Sound Alarm.

Even if the Cabinet is so blind that it cannot foresee the attempts at intervention and possible attendant trouble the British press can, and already demands for naval mobilization are growing loud.

A brief editorial in the Mail of this morning is a good mirror of the general sentiment, expressed in, perhaps, softer but equally positive tones by other less radical papers.

This editorial follows:

Would Mobilize Navy.

"If we are to face the growing danger of European complication we must be prepared, and being prepared means first and foremost that our navy must be ready for action. The naval reserve should be called out. Twenty thousand volunteers for the fleet are demanded. Our reserve fleet should without the slightest delay be put into commission, a large force of cruisers mobilized, and all the destroyers fitted for sea.

Rush New War Craft.

"Let the torpedo craft, which can be built rapidly, be ordered in adequate numbers at once, and let all ships building in England for foreign powers be preempted. Furthermore, push forward night and day the battleships and cruisers which are now completing in our yards for the navy.

"The volunteers should be called out immediately, and supplied with artillery, without which they can do nothing. The militia, we assume, as a matter of course, will also be summoned to colors in this great emergency, and we look to the War office and the Admiralty to rise. It is a pity that all of the measures should not have been taken a month ago."

Where Is Dundonald?

General Buller's non-explaining explanation becomes somewhat clearer when read in connection with the story of the Spion Kop engagement, as reported from the Boer side, but even then several important facts are missing. For instance, Dundonald's force—where is it?

The last heard of Dundonald was when he was some distance northwest of General Warren's column. Buller tells how Warren's men were withdrawn to the south of the Tugela, and it is known that Lyttleton's brigade has been at Colenso for some time, but no mention whatever is made of Dundonald.

The absence of information on this point leads to the suspicion that Dundonald has been cut off.

Spion Kop Losses in Doubt.

The losses at Spion Kop undoubtedly were large, but exact figures are lacking. According to Boer reports the British had 1,500 killed and 150 taken prisoners, while their own losses are not given. Nor does Buller bother himself with the detail of losses.

The next move of the Boers in Natal is a matter of vast importance. It is known that during the flank movement they reconnoitered towards Chieveley, which looks to the experts as though they entertained intentions of striking against Buller's line of communication while he was busy at Potgieter's Drift, and only abandoned the plan because they found the British to be in some force.

Now that Buller is in retreat it is possible that a part of the Boer force will again make the attempt, though a fresh attack on Ladysmith is considered the most likely move.

Boer Army More Formidable.

In any event, it is known only too well to the British that three months of warfare have welded the Boer force into a real army, so that the burghers now are able to put up even a better fight than ever.

Mafeking May Be Relieved.

Though the reported relief of Mafeking on Jan. 23 is unconfirmed, it is regarded in London as quite probable.

On Jan. 15 Plumer's Rhodesian force left Gaberones, ninety miles north of Mafeking. This force numbered several hundred men and was assisted by several armored trains.

It is known that the Boer force around Mafeking had been depleted till it numbered only 2,000 men.

Lord Roberts is to have a bodyguard accompany him to the front, which will be composed entirely of colonials, men who are able to ride, shoot, and scout.

LADYSMITH LIKELY TO FALL.

Generally Regarded in London That the Effort Toward Relief Has Conclusively Failed.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The surrender of Ladysmith is now generally regarded as inevitable. With Buller's retreat across the Tugela the game of relief is up. It was with information of Buller's retreat before them, together with exhaustive dispatches from Roberts, that the Cabinet Committee of Defense deliberated on Saturday on the question of ordering White to lay down arms. It is believed that suggestion originated with Roberts and Kitchener, as the Cabinet committee could not take the responsibility of directing the surrender on its own initiative.

Inquiries at the War department tonight failed to elicit confirmation or denial of the reported decision to abandon further effort to relieve White. Under Secretary of War Fleetwood Wilson only vouchsafed through his private secretary the stereotyped reply that he had no information on the subject, but it is learned that members of the Cabinet committee were sitting in the War department again tonight in consultation with Lord Wolseley, and that further unpublished dispatches from Roberts and Buller were under consideration.

Buller's plan is now deemed quite hopeless, and further grave complications in his position are feared, owing to the rumored cutting off of Dundonald's mounted brigade on the upper Tugela.

It took Buller a month to recover from the Colenso disaster, and this fresh catastrophe is coming with cumulative force on his command, which is already shaken by defeat, and must leave him paralyzed for a period longer than White can hope to hold out, even should he have reason to believe that relief could then be effected.

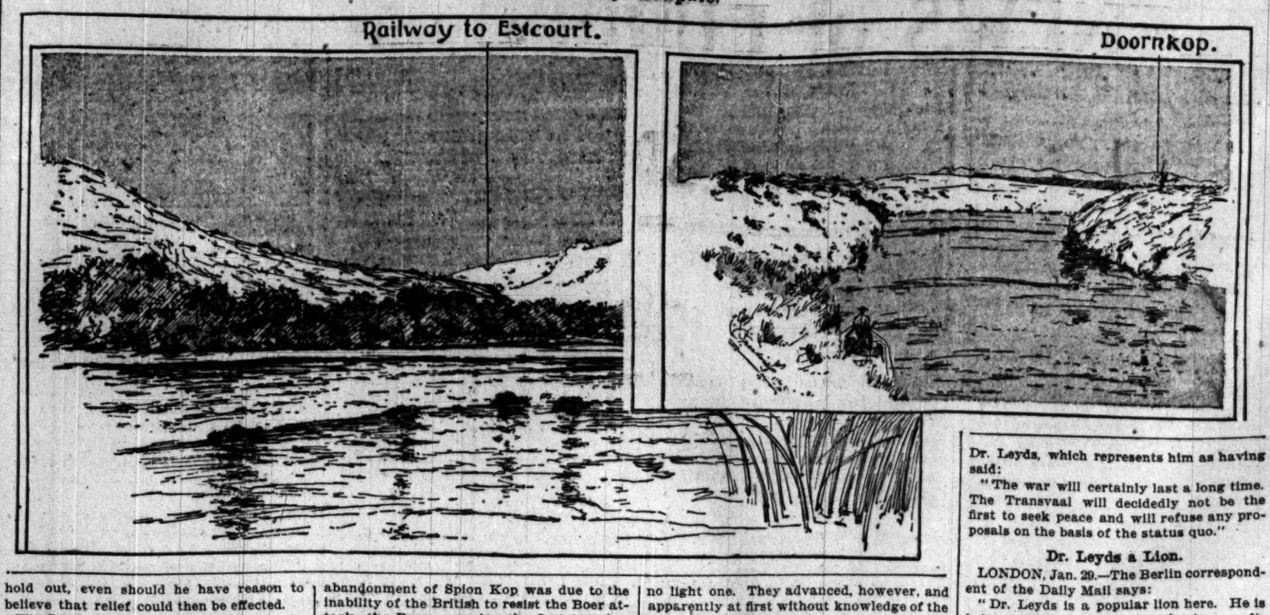
The Leader's military expert says:

"Will Ladysmith fall as a consequence of Buller's retirement, or as a consequence of another night attack by the victorious Boers? It has already held out its full time. Its last communication across the Tugela otherwise than by electric or sun flashing was on Nov. 2, and it then was believed to have had provisions and ammunition for three months. The three months are up next Friday, and there has been no chance of throwing in during those months a pound of food or a pound of cordite."

The expert then renews his attack on the mismanagement of the War office and suggests that if Plumer and Baden-Powell have joined at Mafeking that they may make a diversion by the road toward Pretoria.

SCENES ALONG THE LINE OF BULLER'S RETREAT, SHOWING NATURE OF COUNTRY.

Both views are of the Tugela River between the railroad and Swartz Kop, and are from sketches made for the London Daily Graphic.



GLOOMY OPENING OF THE WEEK

High Hopes in London Have Given Away to a Feeling of Depression.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Jan. 29., 4:15 a. m.—The week has opened with utmost gloom for the British public and the reaction is all the stronger because of the high hopes that were reposed in General Buller's turning movement and of his announcement that there would be "no turning back."

At the moment when Dr. Leyds is being received as an honored guest in the highest circles on the continent, Great Britain has to face the worst disaster in a campaign thus far disastrous.

Open talk is heard of the absolute necessity of abandoning Ladysmith to its fate, while Lord Roberts reverts to the original plan of an advance over the Orange River upon Bloemfontein.

To Ladysmith the disappointment must be bitter. A dispatch from the Boer laager near the town, dated Jan. 24, describes the garrison as "evidently preparing a desperate coup in order to effect a junction with General Buller's advancing army." It may be regarded as a certainty that, in the confident hope of early relief, Sir George White has lately been issuing extra rations, and this fact has given rise to an exaggerated idea as to the length of time the provisions would last.

Even should it be decided to send General Buller reinforcements, and to attempt to reach Ladysmith by a movement through the still more difficult country each of Colenso, it is extremely doubtful whether the garrison could hold out long enough, as such a movement would occupy at least a month.

Spirit of the Press.

All the editorials this morning express calm determination. Not one will allow that any reverse could deter the country from the object it has set itself to attain, whatever the sacrifices which may be involved. Frank criticism of the government, however, is beginning to be heard even in quarters that have hitherto refrained.

The Daily Mail boldly throws all the blame upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Wolseley. It points to President Lincoln's dismissal of Cameron from the post of Secretary of War as a precedent for "getting rid of incompetent Ministers."

The Morning Post dwells upon the danger of further rebellion at the Cape and of possible European complications. It urges that the navy be prepared for "any emergency."

The Standard and other papers reflect the anxiety of the public to learn how much truth there is in the Boer accounts of the fighting at Spion Kop. General Buller's obscurity in his dispatches is rather bitterly criticised, as well as the evident fact that the censor is not only heavily delaying, but is eliminating all important matter from the few newspaper dispatches. To judge with any accuracy of the extent of the disaster is virtually impossible.

It appears that General Buller had altogether five brigades wholly or partly engaged—General Cooke's, General Hildyard's, General Hart's, General Woodgate's, and General Lyttleton's, and the 270 casualties already announced in Lyttleton's brigade are thus explained.

Mystery in the Retreat.

Much mystery still surrounds the retreat. It is possible that General Buller has withdrawn his whole forces, but it is generally assumed that Lyttleton's brigade and Lord Dundonald's cavalry and other troops are still on the north side of the Tugela.

General Buller's confidence that the Boers did not molest his retreat because they had been taught to respect the fighting powers of the British soldier is not shared in London. It is thought rather that the Boers had some other plan in store or did not wish to waste their men.

The situation at other points is unchanged, but indications that Lord Roberts is preparing for an advance across the Orange River come in a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Sterkstroom dated Jan. 25, which says that "Thebits, an important position near Steynsburg, on the Stormberg-Rosmead line, is now occupied by the British, who are repairing the railway and bridges." The correspondent observes that this will facilitate communication between General Gatacre and General Kelly-Kenny.

Large arrivals of troops are due at Cape Town during the week, and there has been great activity in military quarters in all parts of England since Saturday morning.

The War office, anticipating a great rush at the opening of Parliament, has placed new restriction upon visitors during the session.

Story from Boer Sources.

The War office does not give any idea of the casualties in taking and holding Spion Kop, but a report from the Boer headquarters near Ladysmith, via Lourenzo Marques, says that 1,500 British dead were left on the battlefield. This number is thought to include the wounded.

The report also stated that General Buller had been down with fever, but had recovered.

If Boer reports are to be accepted, "the abandonment of Spion Kop was due to the inability of the British to resist the Boer attack, the Boers carrying the first trenches and taking 150 prisoners."

The following dispatch has been received in London from Pretoria, dated Jan. 25, via Lourenzo Marquez, Jan. 28:

"The government is advised that, after heavy fighting near Spion Kop, some British on the kop being stormed, hoisted a white flag. One hundred and fifty are prisoners. God be thanked, although we also had to give brave and valuable lives."

HOW SPION KOP WAS TAKEN.

Story of the Advance by Which the British Gained Temporary Advantage.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.]

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 26, 6 a. m.—This morning a force under General Woodgate marched to Spion Kop, which is the predominating feature and center of the whole Boer position. Woodgate surprised the Boers holding the trenches, who volleyed with their magazine rifles at thirty yards, and then fled, pursued by the British amid great cheering.

At dawn there was fierce shelling by the Boers, who were striving to regain the vital position. Stubborn defense was made by the British troops in spite of severe losses. At 10 o'clock they received strong reinforcements from the corps of troops below, including the Imperial Light Infantry.

The position was completely secured, but was heavily shelled continually, the British artillery replying furiously to the Boer guns, which were difficult to locate. At noon the Boers made several attempts to retake the position, bringing men from the extreme right. All attempts to retake the position have been so far repulsed.

The British have every hope to hold on. They are mounting guns.

Another Story of Battle.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Friday, Jan. 26.—About 2 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 24 (Wednesday), when heavy clouds rested upon the kopjes, the main point of the Boer position, Tabanyama, was stormed by the British infantry under General Woodgate. The British force crossed over a ravine and climbed the mountainside steadily, getting within thirty yards of the enemy's first line of trenches.

The Boers, who had been asleep, decamped, leaving everything behind, and the British, with a ringing cheer, climbed to the summit.

The Boers opened fire from several points, but it was apparent that they had been taken completely by surprise, and their resistance was dispirited. The western crest of the hill was soon won, and the infantry crept along the top of the hill.

At daybreak, however, the Boers, from a high point on the extreme east, sent a withering fire among the British which momentarily staggered them.

The Boers had the range fixed to a nicety, and their artillery sent several shells right to the top of the crest, forcing the infantry to take cover. A Boer Nordenfeldt also was worked with great precision.

The British held the position against great odds. At 10 o'clock strong reinforcements were sent up the hill and advanced in skeleton formation, the enemy being driven back to the extreme point.

Details in Delayed Dispatch.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch dated Spearman's Camp, Wednesday afternoon, but held back presumably by the censor until Friday, Jan. 26:

"Having gallantly taken a portion of Tabanyama Mountain during last night General Warren's troops are finding considerable difficulty in holding it. There has been heavy fighting today. The Boer shells are splendidly directed, and, in the face of the enemy's fire, the further advance of our forces has been checked.

"Again and again attempts had been made to dislodge the British and things had begun to look serious. Determined, as had been their attacks, however, the Boers had not succeeded in dislodging them. Meanwhile the King's Royal Rifles, approaching from Potgieter's Drift side by the mountain range, began the arduous ascent of Spion Kop.

"The heights at the place where they arrived were precipitous, and their task was no light one. They advanced, however, and apparently at first without knowledge of the Boers, but before reaching the top they became exposed to a flank fire from the enemy.

"The last part of the hill was even more precipitous than the road along which they had come, but the brave fellows scrambled up, little by little, sometimes on their feet and hands, sometimes crawling on their knees, until, panting and exhausted, they reached the top and threw themselves down upon the ground with a cheer. It was grandly accomplished.

"There is still the difficulty of keeping this important point without artillery. The position, therefore, is now that the British hold Spion Kop at the east end of the range. They also hold the west end. The Boers are intrenched in the intermediate part, besides holding other intrenched positions on the adjoining kopjes, which command the British positions."

Still Further Details.

A special dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Friday, and supplying additional details of the operations of Wednesday, says:

"The British made a most successful movement today. They deployed to General Warren's right flank and reinforced the troops in possession of Tabanyama. They were subjected to a heavy Boer shell fire, but stood their ground nobly.

"Part of General Lyttleton's brigade extended on the plain in front of Mount Alice and within two hours scaled the height of Spion Kop under a heavy fire. One rifleman who reached the summit before his comrades proudly stood on top."

FLOUR CASE COMES UP TODAY.

Prize Court at Cape Town to Consider the Seizure of the American Product.

CAPE TOWN, Thursday, Jan. 25.—The prize court has fixed Monday, Jan. 29, for the hearing of the charges with respect to the American flour, said to be intended for the Boers, which was on board the British steamer Maghona, from New York Nov. 3, when it was captured by the British gunboat Partridge last month.

The overdue transport Manchester has arrived here.

Lord Roberts, after visiting the hospital ship Maine, over which he was conducted by Lady Randolph Churchill, expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements. The Maine will sail for Durban tomorrow.

John Churchill, second son of Lady Randolph Churchill, who accompanied her in the Maine, has received from Lord Roberts his commission in the South African Light Horse.

LEYDS OUTLINES PEACE TERMS.

Transvaal Agent While in Berlin Says England Must Yield to Boer Demands.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Dr. Leyds confirms the statement telegraphed several weeks ago that the Transvaal began the war with 36,000,000 cartridges, or double the German consumption in the war of 1870 and 1871, and says the Transvaal is now manufacturing its own ammunition. Dr. Leyds admits that no power contemplates intervention, but is confident that America or Germany will gladly assume the rôle of honorable broker and that in proper time peace will come, but only when England is willing to grant honorable terms, including the absolute independence of both republics and amnesty to the belligerent Cape Boers.

Regarding the rumor of Dr. Leyds' protesting against the virtual blockade of Delagoa Bay, the Foreign office emphasizes the fact that Portugal alone could complain.

An interesting feature of the Hohenlohe dinner was Dr. Leyds' meeting with Sir Frank Lascelles, the English Ambassador, who chatted in the friendliest fashion for a few moments, naturally without leaving the weather topics.

Predicts a Long War.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung publishes an interview today with Dr. Leyds, which represents him as having said:

"The war will certainly last a long time. The Transvaal will decidedly not be the first to seek peace and will refuse any proposals on the basis of the status quo."

Dr. Leyds a Lion.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Dr. Leyds is a popular lion here. He is being welcomed with an enthusiasm ordinarily extended only to most favored envoys. I have ascertained from unimpeachable evidence that he is trying to induce Germany to mediate on the basis of a guarantee of the independence of the Boer republics, which would be granted some minor territorial concessions, but not a port, this latter being left for future negotiation with a certain power having colonies in south Africa.

"Dr. Leyds is offering Germany commercial, railway, and mining monopolies, as well as other inducements. If he fails here he will try Washington through ex-Consul Macrum and Montagu White, and St. Petersburg by an envoy to Russia.

"It is not likely that Dr. Leyds will obtain an audience with Emperor William. During his reception by Count von Bülow no political matters were mentioned."

MEDIATION SENTIMENT GROWS.

Washington Circles Think Public Opinion Favors Action to End War on Part of United States.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Montagu White, who is the unofficial representative of the Transvaal here, said:

"I have no reason to doubt the reports of the terrible losses to the British arms. I have no means of getting any news, as the cables are in control of the British officials. Consequently I have to depend on the press dispatches for the news I receive."

Further than this Mr. White refused to talk. Diplomatic and army circles are discussing the heavy losses of the British at Spion Kop, and in some quarters the suggestion is made that the terrible loss of life sustained by the British during the last few days will create such a public sentiment as to force Great Britain to ask for mediation. It is also suggested that the repulse at Spion Kop with its attendant casualties will arouse a general feeling in the United States in favor of putting a stop to the war, and petitions to Congress may be expected to increase urging that the United States intervene in some way and propose mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

In diplomatic circles the idea that Great Britain may join in a request for mediation after the long series of reverses she has experienced does not receive much support. If Great Britain agreed to mediation it is pointed out its prestige and power in south Africa would be gone. England would practically admit by such a course, it is said, that it cannot cope with even a small government in south Africa, and the colonies which Great Britain controls there would in all probability revolt, with the prospect of British power being wiped off that part of the continent. On this account it is believed that Great Britain would not at the present time agree to mediation.

As far as intervention on the part of the United States is concerned, it can be stated that no official step will be taken which could in any way be construed into an act of unfriendliness to Great Britain.

It was suggested here today that Mr. Montagu White, who represents the Boer republic unofficially in this country, might be recognized as the official diplomatic representative of the Transvaal. This, it is said, cannot be done without the consent of Great Britain, and under present circumstances it is believed that Great Britain would not consent to the Transvaal being accorded any privilege here not enjoyed in the past.

It is believed that the defeat of the British forces at Spion Kop and the continued reverses they have met with may result in the overthrow of the Salisbury administration. Parliament meets on Tuesday, and those who have been watching the trend of sentiment in England believe that a change in or reconstruction of the ministry may follow.

M'KINLEY IS URGED TO ACT.

St. Louis Resolution Calls for "Demand" to Stop War if Great Britain Is Winning.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—The Fourteenth Street Theater was packed with enthusiastic sympathizers of the Boer cause this afternoon. Dr. Emil Pretorius, editor of the Westliche Post, was chairman. Addresses were made by former Governor W. J. Stone, Judges Rombou and Estes, J. W. Taylor, and O'Neil Ryan. The resolutions call on the President of the United States to use his good offices to bring about a quick ending of the war, and, if later developments tend to forecast the ultimate victory of Great Britain, to step in and "demand" that the war be stopped. They also ask the President of the United States to at once recognize the representatives of the Transvaal and Orange Free State officially.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 28.—At a pro-Boer mass-meeting at the Exposition this afternoon, which was attended by about 4,000 people, addresses were delivered by Governor John Lind, Mayor James Gray, the Rev. J. M. Clary, pastor of St. Charles' Church, and former Judge William Prentice, Chicago. A significant feature of the occasion was the absence of Republicans.

Lima, O., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Ancient Order of Hibernians of this county today decided to give an entertainment on Feb. 22 for the benefit of an ambulance corps for the Boers.

PLANS FOR STRATHCONA HORSE

Five Hundred and Thirty-one Fighters Will Compose the New Canada Contingent.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 29.—The Militia department has decided on the basis of the Strathcona Horse. There will be 25 officers, 26 non-commissioned officers, and 470 men, making a total of 531 of all ranks and 536 horses. Some additional horses wil be taken in case of casualties. The contingent will be divided into three squadrons. There will be three Maxim guns.

GEN. MERRITT SEES MISTAKES.

Says First Great Error of British Was to Underrate a Worthy Enemy.

New York, Jan. 28.—General Wesley Merritt, in an article this morning on the "Lessons of the Boer War," says:

"Perhaps the most striking feature of the war is the fact that the British seem to have committed the great error of 'despising their enemy,' the Boers. No power which has ever done this has escaped cause to regret it, and I confess that I am surprised the British should have done as they did. A maxim as old as war itself is to the effect, 'Do not despise—underrate—the enemy.'

"The British appear to have been negligent in their scouting work. This is the next thing that surprises me. In a comparatively unknown country, with a rough surface, and practically in a foreign territory, a General's first duty should be assidious attention to his scouting department. These scouts should be men thoroughly trained in that particular sort of scouting—men who would not allow themselves to be deceived by mere appearance on the surface, and who would thoroughly explore the country in advance.

"On the contrary, the Boers have paid remarkable attention to these things. I am convinced that to these two pieces of foresight on the part of the Boers, more than to all else, must be attributed the signal success of their encounters with the British.

"It strikes me that the rank and file of the British army were not in just the proper attitude for the war with the Transvaal. It must be remembered that the British have been fighting people for the last fifty years whose mode of warfare compelled their enemies to give way when charged at the point of the bayonet by the brave English soldiers.

"I think the British officers have exhibited exceptional bravery in this war, but I believe also that they have no right to expose themselves in this fashion.

"The interests of their commands and the interests of the whole army demand that officers be more careful of the way they expose themselves. It strikes me that it was a mistake for the British to force so many additional fights when they found themselves defeated for the third consecutive time.

"I think it would have been wiser for them to hold back a little while longer to recover themselves instead of forcing another fight with an enemy emboldened by the atmosphere of recent victory."

STORY OF BRITISH FAILURE.

Buller's Disastrous Attempt to Turn the Boers' Right on Way to Ladysmith.

The flanking movement that ended at Spion Kop and the subsequent retreat of Buller were directed with a view to turning the right of the Boer position on the west of Ladysmith. About 25,000 men were sent by General Buller on this detour to the west, while an assault on the positions of the enemy in front at Colenso was said to be part of the plan.

The flanking force moved from Frere in four columns on Jan. 10. The expedition was accompanied by naval guns and howitzers in adition to rapid-firing and field pieces, and 5,000 vehicles carrying commissary and Quartermasters' stores.

General Warren was chief in command, and his own division numbered between 12,000 and 15,000 men. Lyttleton's brigade consisted of 5,000 men, and Barton had between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The fourth brigade contained 4,000 men, and Dundonald's cavalry and mounted infantry force numbered 2,500.

General Warren reached Spearman's Farm on Jan. 11. Dundonald's mounted brigade proceeded to Zwart Kop and took a position commanding Potgieter's Drift. This drift in the Tugela River was selected as the fording place twelve miles west of Colenso.

Hildyard's brigade reached Springfield and captured the bridge over the Little Tugela.

General Lyttleton's brigade reached Potgieter's Drift on Jan. 12, and after waiting four days crossed the river on Jan. 16 and seized a row of hills one mile beyond the river. That night the howitzers were ferried across the river.

With the main body of the flanking force General Warren moved six miles farther west and crossed the Tugela at Wagon Drift. After crossing the river Warren advanced two miles and occupied the heights of Spion Kop.

Dundonald's mounted brigade made a wider detour and found fighting all along the way of its advance. On Jan. 19 it was reported that Dundonald had advanced to within twelve miles of Ladysmith. The next day Warren advanced three miles, clearing the way as he advanced with shell fire.

On Jan. 21 the fighting in front of Warren became so heavy that he advanced only 1,000 yards. There was no news of what took place on Jan. 22.

The next day General Buller announced an attack would be made that night on Spion Kop, as the height had considerable command over all the enemy's line.

The attack was made and the kop was captured. It was announced that a small Boer force retired at the approach of the British.

General Warren was subjected to a hot fire from the Boer positions that form a semicircle on the east of Spion Kop. General Buller announced that Warren was heavily attacked all of Jan. 24 and that his casualties were considerable. General Woodgate, who commanded the British forces on the summit of Spion Kop, was mortally wounded, and on Jan. 25 the British troops were forced from the kop by assault.

At 6 o'clock the morning of Jan. 25 the retreat across the Tugela was begun. Two days later the entire force under General Warren's command was again on the south side of the Tugela.

VOTE FOR FRENCH SENATE

ELECTION RESULTS IN VICTORY FOR REPUBLICANS.

Surprise Turns Up in Returning of General Mercier, the Leading Nationalist—Does Not Change Complexion of Parliament—Campaign Peculiar in Many of Its Features—All Parties Find Occasion for Self-Congratulations at Choice Made.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Senatorial elections held here yesterday were full of unexpected surprises and peculiar features.

Of the ninety-nine elected the Nationalists elected only the smallest number, while the Republicans led with sixty-one. The complexion of Parliament is not changed by the result.

The Nationalist, General Mercier, has been elected Senator by a large majority, having received nearly the full vote. This gives some idea of the public opinion in France at present regarding the Dreyfus affair. General Lambert is another prominent Nationalist who is also elected. The elections were engineered by François Coppée and Lemaitre, whose literary abilities have not prevented them from being first-class electioneering bosses.

Aside from the election of General Mercier and two other Nationalists the Republicans were successful everywhere.

Nationalists Elect Only Three.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The election of ninety-nine Senators yesterday resulted in a practical rout for the Nationalists, only three out of their thirty candidates being elected.

The Nationalists made a great show of military men, including Generals Mercier, Lambert, Prax, Rebillot, Prother, Clersoet, and La Veure, and Colonels Ravant and Montell. Admiral Gallibert was also a Nationalist candidate.

Of these Generals Mercier and Lambert alone succeeded, both commanding large majorities. General Mercier was the principal Nationalist candidate.

The defeat of their whole list, including Generals Prax and La Veure in the Department of Sarthe, is tantamount to a rebuff to M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, who had backed the list.

M. Cavaignac immediately resigned the Presidency of the General Council of the department, which had opposed his nominees.

Result of Balloting.

On the first balloting the elections were decisive in eighty-seven cases, the results being divided as follows:

Republicans	54	Socialists	6
Liberal Republicans	5	Nationalists	3
Radicals	15	Monarchists	4

In twelve cases second ballotings were necessary. The final result modified the figures of the first balloting, so that the Senators elected yesterday show the following party divisions:

Republicans	61	Socialists	7
Liberal Republicans	6	Monarchists	4
Radicals	18	Nationalists	3

The general result leaves the composition of the Senate virtually unchanged.

The Figaro says: "We have gained nothing and lost nothing. If tomorrow a ministry came before the Senate tending toward either unintelligent reaction or Socialist adventure, the Senate would repeat its treatment of the ministry of M. Bourgeois, and would force a resignation."

Mercier Defeats M. Ranc.

The Nationalist press is elated at the success of General Mercier and the defeat of the Dreyfusard publicist, M. Ranc. The Dreyfusard organs express their regret at the latter's rejection, because he took a leading part throughout the Dreyfusard campaign.

There was a scene of excitement outside the Hotel De Ville when M. Ranc's defeat and General Mercier's election were announced almost simultaneously, the news being greeted with cries and counter cries of "Vive Mercier, vive la Republique," and "Conspuez Ranc," but there were no disorders.

COLDEST DAY OF THE WINTER.

Temperature of Three Below Zero Recorded—Warmer, Pleasant Weather Predicted for Today.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

1 a. m.	11	2 p. m.	3
3 a. m.	8	4 p. m.	4
5 a. m.	3	6 p. m.	3
7 a. m.	0	8 p. m.	3
9 a. m.	−2	10 p. m.	3
10 a. m.	−3	12 p. m.	3
12 m.	−2	2 a. m.	3

Pleasant weather, with rising temperature, is predicted for today and tomorrow. The minimum record of the thermometer was reached yesterday morning, when the mercury on the Auditorium tower touched a fraction more than 3° below at 10 o'clock, the lowest of the winter. It held there for an hour, and then rose slowly, reaching zero soon after noon and 4° above at 4 o'clock. At 5 it began sinking again, and at 10 o'clock was standing 2° above. The weather observer thought it would go below zero again before daylight this morning, but an average of 15° to 18° above is predicted for today.

A thirty-five mile west wind added to the discomforts of those who were on the streets during the day. It whisked great piles of dirt around the corners and into the faces of pedestrians, and left heaps of street sweepings in doorways. The wind drove the cold into houses through the cracks around the windows and gave a substantial boom to the coal business. The wind will be light today, however.

The lowest temperature on the map last evening was at Duluth, where the thermometer was 4° below. Havre, Mont., had 40° above, Helena 24°, and Williston 14°. The total rise for Williston was 40° during the day. Professor Cox said that the area of high barometer which threatened the cold wave had moved southward instead of eastward toward the lakes, causing a rising temperature here.

For the first time since New Year's day the drainage canal was without its hundreds and thousands of visitors at Robey street and Western avenue. The freezing wind which blew up the channel was enough to discourage any sightseer, and all kept away. Not an excursion boat ventured on the river. Cakes of floating ice cover the surface, but the canal has not frozen over in any place. The current sweeps the full width of the channel and prevents the ice from sticking to the sides. In the river, where the big boats obstruct half the channel in places, ice is forming in sheets.

The number of lodgers at the various police stations last night was as follows:

Desplaines street	15	Town Hall	7
Lake street	34	Summerdale	2
Warren avenue	62	Rogers Park	3
West Thirteenth	14	Harrison street	211
West Chicago avenue	58	Cottage Grove-av.	143
Rawson street	25	Twenty-second street	26
West North avenue	15	Thirty-fifth street	16
Attrill street	1	Deering street	8
Chicago avenue	80	Brighton Park	3
Larrabee street	5	Maxwell street	197
Halsted street	18	Canalport avenue	26
Sheffield avenue	2	Hinman street	9

CHINAMAN'S GAME IS RAIDED.

Thirty-Two Arrested in a Room in the Rear of Sam Moy's Store in Clark Street.

Harrison Street Police Station raided an alleged Chinese gambling resort in the rear of Sam Moy's store, 319 Clark street, and arrested thirty-two Chinamen last night. They were charged with being inmates of a gambling house. Later they were released on bail. The Chinamen were playing "fan tan" when the raid was made. Several escaped through secret doors.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS DEFENDING A REDOUBT AT LADYSMITH.

Captain R. Hennessy of the Ladysmith Garrison sent this out to the London Sketch. It shows a naval nine-pounder in position, and indicates the nature of the British defenses.

POWERS TO ACT IN CHINA.

OPINION IN VIENNA THAT DOWAGER WILL BE CONTROLLED.

Peculiar Tone of Semi-Official Russian Press Gives Rise to Much Speculation—Veiled References to International Changes—Austrian Journals Cannot Understand—Germany and Other Nations Expected to Send Ships to Chinese Territory.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—Local diplomatic circles are busy discussing the possible effects of deposing the Emperor of China and speculating as to the exact significance of an editorial which has just appeared in the semi-official Herold at St. Petersburg. It is believed as regards China that the powers will take decided steps to control if not to end the dangerous reign of the Dowager Empress, and the opinion is expressed that collective action of the interested nations may be decided upon.

Nations to Guard Rights.

No immediate importance is attached to the sending of a marine detachment to Peking, as it is considered merely a precautionary measure for the protection of subjects and property, which the other powers will also take in the near future.

Berlin Will Act Promptly.

Berlin, it is expected, will be the first court to act in the matter, since Germany is not only one of the chief powers interested but the Chinese Ambassador to St. Petersburg and Vienna has been in Berlin for the last fortnight, and the opportunity is therefore favorable for the German Foreign office in discussing the subject.

Russian View of Affairs.

An editorial in a St. Petersburg paper, which has to do with the still unexplained movement of Russian troops to Kooshk, contains the ever-ready assurance that Russia has no desire to disturb peace, and continues: "The result of continued international relations is revealed in the changing of these relations. No one guarantees the same balance of power as that to which we have been hitherto accustomed, and as the approaching eventualities will make themselves felt in all parts of the world it were wrong to distrust us because we wish to be prepared on that strip of land between Afghanistan and Persia.

"If there really be a power whom our precautionary measures do not please it would not of course occur to any one in Russia to overestimate the strength of such a power."

Ask Cause of Uneasiness.

The people here ask what is the uneasiness in the international relations to which the official Russian organ refers. The Transvaal war can scarcely be said to have effected the international relations, and neither can the seizing of German ships and the displaying of England's weakness, as this would be for a peacefully inclined neighbor a cause for an increase of confidence rather than a reason for moving troops to Kooshk.

An Echo from Spion Kop.

As for the closing sentence of the editorial, one authority declares it is "an echo of the shots at Spion Kop, an echo that sounds like the roll of distant thunder, and England has not been spoken to thus in many years."

Sending Warships to China.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—A serious view is taken in diplomatic circles here of the situation in China. The Neue Freie Presse thinks that other powers will follow the example of France and send warships to protect their subjects.

The Austro-Hungarian cruiser Zonta will arrive at Hongkong in a few days and will be at the disposal of the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Baron Czikaun de Wahlborn at Peking.

PEKING VERSION OF ABDICATION

Change Said to Have Been Made Entirely to Satisfaction of Higher Officials.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Peking, Jan. 28.—The latest move of the Empress Dowager appears to be accepted by both officials and people with the greatest equanimity. None of the high officials, either metropolitan or provincial, seems to have thought it worth while even to enter a protest.

The prevailing impression among all classes of Chinese seems to be that in order to consolidate her power the Empress Dowager must at all costs effect the removal of the present Emperor.

Having now felt the pulse of the country, and having found the Emperor's party unprepared to rally to his protection, it is likely that the Empress Dowager is preparing for a still more striking move with the advent of the Chinese new year.

Judging from surface indications, it is almost safe to predict that any action she may take will be accepted quietly, not leading to anything in the shape of internal convulsions or outward complications.

SHIFTS POLICE FROM CENTRAL.

Nearly 100 Patrolmen Are Transferred to Outlying Districts by Chief Kipley.

By the orders of Chief Kipley nearly 100 policemen were transferred yesterday from the Central Detail squad to travel beats in the outlying districts. The transfers are said to have been caused by the increase in crime in outlying districts. During the cold weather there are fewer persons in the downtown streets and the crossing squad can be reduced without affecting order.

An old commanding officer on the force said last night:

"One great trouble is the detailing of policemen at balls and other entertainments. In one South Side precinct on Saturday night only twenty-one men out of a total of thirty-seven were traveling beats. The others were detailed at balls, and the services of only one of them was paid for. It is an easy matter for any politician to have from one to five patrolmen detailed at any given place."

IGNORE THE MAYOR'S ORDER.

Police Make No Effort to Shut Saloons and Proprietors Count on a Few Days of Grace.

The "levee" saloons which Mayor Harrison ordered closed by the police were open as usual last night. The proprietors said they counted on a few days of grace in which to secure new quarters. The police made no effort to enforce the Mayor's latest mandate, and except for the quieting effect of the cold wave the levee was as "wide open" as ever.

Accused of Embezzling in Baltimore.

W. A. Reddick was arrested at Harrison street and Wabash avenue last night by Detectives Morgan and Duffy, to be taken to Baltimore, Md., on a charge of embezzlement. Reddick has been a trusted employé of Clark & Stevens, 212 North Charles street, Baltimore, and is accused of a $500 shortage.

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

OSMAN DIGNA IS IN CAIRO.

AGED FANATIC TELLS OF HIS LAST STRUGGLE.

Says He Walked Long Way Only to Be Betrayed by Chief of Whom He Sought Shelter—Had Hoped to End His Days in Mecca, but Says All Is "Kismet" in the End — Meets Nephew of General Gordon — Wingate's Change of Plans.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A special to the Daily Mail from Cairo says: Last evening Osman Digna arrived here from Suez, guarded by four Suakin policemen, in a third-class carriage. A large crowd pressed forward to see the dark, long face, brilliant eyes, large mouth, and long, gray beard of a frightened but dignified old man, who sat with chains round his sore ankles and swollen bare feet.

Colonel Wingate gave strict orders that no one talk or interview him, but when the crowd dispersed, Colonel Wingate, Sir R. Rodd, Major Gordon, and a few others asked some questions.

Tells of His Betrayal.

Answering Colonel Wingate, he said that the Khalifa believed he could capture Omdurman and came back to the Nile with this intention. Digna remained in camp during the last battle, and when he saw the dervishes had returned defeated he wore his coat wrong side out and left the camp. Walking all the way, he crossed the White and Blue Niles until he came to the Warrieba Mountains, between Tokar and Suakin, he asked the hospitality of the chief of the Jemilab tribe, and his host promised to procure him a boat to go to Arabia, and he then hoped to end his days in Mecca, but his host brought soldiers instead and he was arrested.

Story of His Career.

He said he had not advised Mahmoud to proceed with his army to Atbara.

Osman Digna's ancestors came from Diarbekir with the Sultan Selim, who conquered Suakin and settled in the east Soudan ever since. He had known long ago that Mahdism was not the true religion, but all is "kismet."

The bravest man he ever fought was Tewfik Bey, the hero of Sinkat, in 1883, who with a small garrison almost defeated Digna with a large army. He was in Handoub, and not in the trenches outside Suakin during the battle of 1889, and said he knew General Gordon.

When told that "this is his nephew" he started until Major Gordon laughed, and then his fear disappeared with the progress of the conversation.

Will Join Other Prisoners.

Osman Digna felt relieved when Colonel Wingate told him a train was to take him to Rosetta, where he would end his days with the other Emirs.

After postponing his departure to Khartum until Feb. 6 Colonel Wingate suddenly decided to start tomorrow, his presence with the army seeming indispensable under the present circumstances.

Confers Order on Nansen.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria has conferred the order of St. Michael, first class, on Dr. Nansen, the explorer.

ON GUARD AT EXPOSITION

CAVALRY POSTED IN PARIS TO RESTRAIN STRIKERS.

Labor Difficulties to Be Used as Political Capital by Nationalists—Battle Between Waldeck-Rousseau on One Hand and Cardinal Richard and the Assumptionists Assumes Bitter Tone—Pope Deprecates Cardinal's Conduct.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 28.—In Paris the department strikes continue and the exposition buildings are still guarded by cavalry. The contractors are disposed toward arbitration with the workmen, but plead inability to agree to keep them employed for three years.

It is upon the unemployed exposition workmen that the Nationalists count for making a revolution at the close of the fair, as the workmen even now menace the exposition buildings.

Church Fight Is Bitter.

Waldeck-Rousseau having protested against Cardinal Richard's visit to the Assumptionists after their condemnation, the Cardinal has replied that it was not an official act, but this reply is unsatisfactory to the Premier, who says he will make trouble for the Cardinal. The Pope, it is said, sends word that he would have preferred more reserve and that the Cardinal should not have acted as the Pope's representative.

Talk of Spanish Treaty.

In political circles an important secret treaty between Spain and France is being discussed, by which Spain gives to France concessions in Morocco.

Artist, Riou Is Dead.

Riou, the famous illustrator, who illustrated many of Jules Verne's works, is dead.

New American Art Institute.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The American National Institute, just founded in Paris for the study of art, has secured a new Honorary committee, composed of many prominent French littérateurs and artists. The list of names includes MM. Jules Cambon, Heredia, Sully-Prudhomme, Massenet, Benjamin Constant, and Carolus-Durand.

FIND HIDDEN CARLIST ARMS.

Authorities in Basque Provinces Continue Diligent Search and Make Arrests.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Standard's Madrid cable of Sunday says the civil and military authorities of the Basque provinces have been actively engaged for the last fortnight in searching for arms and ammunition which it is understood the Carlists have introduced and secreted near Vergara and Plasencia. In a telegram just received from the Governor of San Sebastian he reports the discovery of 100,000 cartridges and a considerable number of repeating rifles, bayonets, and documents in the house of a farmer, who absconded. The same Governor reports that many persons implicated have gone to France, but that nevertheless the authorities arrested several Carlists at Vergara and other places in Biscay. The arrests have elicited a protest in the Cortes from the Carlist Senators and Deputies.

DIFFER ON CHURCH IDEA.

DEPOSING OF DR. WEINGART LEADS TO CONFUSION.

Doctrine for Which He Is Removed Found to Be That Taught by Many Theologians—Mode of Settling German Customs Complaints Not Generally Liked—Jewish Children Must Abide by School Rules—American Sentenced to Prison.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Osnabruck consistory recently deposed a popular preacher named Weingart, against the will of his congregation, because his views of the resurrection were different from those of Luther, and inasmuch as Weingart preaches what many theological professors teach, his deposition has caused an immense sensation. The excitement in church circles has since increased instead of diminishing, and laymen and clergymen have sent the Emperor a monster petition for Weingart's pardon.

Emperor Refuses Pardon.

The Vossische Zeitung learns that the Emperor has denied the petition, and, as there is no appeal from the consistory, the result may possibly be a widespread revolt from the state church.

Jews Must Take Fixed Course.

The Jewish churches recently complained the certain private schools for girls refused to admit Jews except on condition that they participate in Christain religious instruction, and the provincial school authorities have decided that the private schools have acted within their rights.

Dislike Mode of Settlement.

The transmission of Germany's complaints against the American customs procedure to Congress has disappointed those who set their hopes upon a mixed commission of experts.

Mr. White, the United States Ambassador, says: "Three experienced men from each country would accomplish more, in my opinion, than all diplomats or Congressmen. The diplomats and legislators rarely completely grasp such technical questions, whereas practical men could by mutual concessions remove many occasions of complaint, and I much fear the Congressional and Reichstag debates, which will necessarily introduce politics into the discussion, will hardly further the settlement.

"The Germans say that our Consuls are too inquisitorial, and also complain bitterly of tonnage dues, which they say President Cleveland imposed under a misapprehension."

American Sent to Prison.

Edward Pearson, a Berbier (Ark.) blacksmith, 57 years old, has been sentenced to two years at hard labor in Frankfort for burglary.

Decries a Tariff War.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Deutsche Oekonomist points out to the Agrarians that Germany would get the worst of a tariff war with the United States, in view of the fact that the United States is able to buy all present German imports except Rhine wine and German books in other countries, whereas Germany is dependent, the paper alleges, upon American commodities largely, even for the corn needed by German farmers for horses, cattle, and swine, in view of which the present high duty therein is absurd.

SULTAN MAY VISIT PARIS.

TALKS OF JOURNEY TO WESTERN EUROPE.

Berlin Said to Be Included—Will Be Only the Second Time Such Journey Has Been Made—Automobiles to Be Used in Tyrol for Tourists—Prince Eulenburg Speaks in Praise of Emperor William at Birthday Dinner in Vienna.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The Tagblatt publishes a communication from its Constantinople correspondent saying that it is stated on good authority that the Sultan will visit the Paris exposition, accompanied by two of his sons and a brilliant retinue. His journey will be via Berlin, as he wishes to visit Emperor William. If the report be correct it will be the second time that any Sultan has ever visited western Europe.

Only One Precedent.

In 1867 Abdul Adiz, the uncle of the present ruler, visited Paris, London, Coblenz, and Vienna, but this is the first and the last trip of the kind ever made by a Sultan.

Should Abdul Hamid come it would be an event of great political significance and would be made still more important by his visit at the Berlin court.

Automobiles in the Tyrol.

The automobile is to be the regular means of conveyance in the Tyrol next summer. Tests have received been made on trips between Toblach, a village to the southeast of Innsbruck, to Cortina on the Italian border, through the beautiful Ampezza Valley, and with pronounced success. The result is that no less than twelve applications have been made to the authorities in Bozen and Bruneck for permission to establish lines of automobiles to run regularly between the various points of interest in the vicinity.

Praises Emperor William.

Yesterday at noon Prince Eulenburg gave a dinner at the German Embassy in honor of the birthday of Emperor William, and in toasting the monarch the Prince said he had had the honor to know the intentions of his Majesty at the beginning of his reign. The Emperor was then inspired by two ideas, one to make the empire mighty at sea, and the other, while guarding the unity of the state, to favor the developing of the individuality of the single component German divisions of that state, adding: "He who ever believed that Emperor William was guided by unitarian tendencies and would disregard the true nature of the German folk has simply not known the Emperor's conception of the German Empire and the relations of the empire to the individual Princes and the branches of the German state."

Finds Trace of Lost Ship.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It has been learned that the British steamer Malin Head, Captain McKee, which sailed from Ardrossan for St. John, N. B., on Jan. 23, picked up a piece of wood marked "Merrim—." The board is supposed to be a part of one of the boats belonging to the missing British steamer Merrimac, which sailed from Quebec on Oct. 27 for Belfast, in command of Captain Shallis. Nothing has been heard of it since it left Canada.

Collier Alexander Disabled.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 28.—The United States collier Alexander has arrived here with her machinery out of order.

URGE DEMAND ON TURKEY

ITALY INSISTS UPON REPLY TO RECENT NOTE.

Repeated Requests Regarding Restitution of Girl Supposed to Have Been Stolen Ignored — Diplomatic Crisis Feared—Discovery of Gold in Italian African Territory Arouses Jealousy and French Newspapers Helping to Provoke Menelek.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Turkish government leaves unanswered the repeated requests of the Italian Ambassador regarding the restitution of a girl, aged 15, which a Turkish officer is accused of having abducted. The demand is now being renewed most energetically, and in official circles at Constantinople it is believed an acute diplomatic controversy between Italy and Turkey is possible if the latter should not reply satisfactorily.

Gold Mines May Cause Trouble.

An Asmara correspondent of one of the Roman papers writes that within the confines of the Italian possessions in Africa it is at present unsafe, because of the recent discoveries of gold mines. This has awakened the avidity of the Abyssinians, and lately Makonnen has shown his hostility more plainly by refusing the extradition of prisoners who had escaped from the Nokra penitentiary, and, moreover, at Djoubti there is a French newspaper which reports every word of Italian opposition that the papers publish against Abyssinia, thus provoking the anger of Menelek.

Socialists Start Controversy.

The French Socialist Deputy, Richard, who was a member of the Paris conference, is now visiting the Italian Socialist Deputy, Enrico Ferri, and said that he thought that Ferri, Turati, and their companions in Italy will eventually vindicate the Milan massacres committed by the same military men, who were defeated by Menelek. The incident is causing some lively discussions here, and an Italian officer wrote a letter to the Petite Republique, the Socialist organ in Paris, denouncing Richard's remark as worthy only of contempt.

American Arrivals in Rome.

Mrs. Van Wyck and Mrs. Warner Miller of New York, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Harriet Grove, deaconesses of the Chicago Training School, and Dr. Wilbur Steele of Denver are in Rome.

Queen to Go by Sea Route.

The Italian newspapers assert that Queen Victoria will come by the sea route because she has been advised not to cross French territory owing to the evident hostile feeling existing in France.

Smallpox at Gaeta.

Several smallpox cases have been reported at Gaeta.

Fail to Identify Wreck.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 28.—The continuance of the storm makes it impossible to obtain definite knowledge as to the identity of the vessel which went ashore on Jan. 17 on Foxtail Point. Much apprehension is felt among the shore folk at Bay of Islands, as it is feared more than one vessel has been lost.

Britains in Barbadoes Loyal.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Jan. 28.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in Bridgetown, Barbadoes, last Wednesday to consider steps for the organization of a volunteer force and to demonstrate the desire of Barbadoes to share in the defense of the empire.

LABOR AT THE FUNERAL.

DESPITE THE COLD, UNION MEN ESCORT O'CONNOR'S CASKET.

Fully 3,000 Congregate in the Vicinity of the House, but Only 500 Join the Procession — Maroon Flag of the Metal Workers and the Stars and Stripes Borne by the Marchers—No Disturbance — Interment at Waldheim.

Disregarding the cold, 3,000 union labor men congregated yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of the late residence of Edward O'Connor, 415 West Congress street, to attend his funeral. O'Connor was killed by Julius A. Mantzel on Tuesday night. Mantzel is a non-union employé of the Winslow Bros. factory, and when O'Connor and a companion attacked him he killed O'Connor. Only 500 men, however, marched in the line that escorted the casket, and at Western and Warren avenues all but 100 of these turned back. The remainder continued their march to Fortieth avenue and West Madison street, where they took electric cars to Waldheim, where interment took place.

At the head of the funeral procession were carried, side by side, two banners. One was the maroon flag of the union, with the inscription, "International United Metal Workers' Union," and was furled and draped with crape. The other was the Stars and Stripes. It also was draped with crape, and borne by striking metal workers, but it was not furled.

Contrary to the announcement of Chief Kipley that the police would accompany the marchers, and themselves carry a United States flag, not a uniformed policeman was seen in the parade or in the vicinity of the O'Connor residence. There were no demonstrations on the part of the marchers, either at the house or at the vault at Waldheim. The usual services were held at the residence. No addresses were made, and there were no services at the cemetery.

Start of the Procession.

The body was borne from the house between two lines of metal workers, from molders, and machinists, employed at one time or other at the Winslow factory. A band of union musicians in the front of the house played a funeral march, and as the procession started struck up the official labor air, "Stick to Your Union."

When the cortége started the streets for two blocks around were thronged with spectators. Nearly all were laboring men. In all 3,000 people were near the house during the day, but many left before the casket was carried to the hearse.

Conspicuous among the marchers were the metal workers, wearing bright red badges, and the molders employed in the Winslow factory, who wore white badges. These were the only two organizations marching as distinct bodies.

The Building Material Trades Council, to which O'Connor was a delegate, adopted resolutions declaring he was a martyr to the principles of trades unionism, and ascribing his death to well-laid plans of assassination.

Building Material Trades Election.

The annual election of the Building Material Trades Council during the day resulted in the reelection of all the officers, as follows:

President—J. W. Morton, Stationary Firemen's union.
Vice President—John Burke, Progressive Engineers' union.
Secretary—M. J. Deutsch, Woodworkers' Local Union No. 7.
Treasurer—John Reule, Woodworkers' Local Union No. 1.
Members of Board of [illegible] H. W. Phillips, F. Busch, Charles Bretn[illegible].

WILL DEMAND NINE-HOUR DAY.

Patternmakers' Union Sets the Date on April 1—Contractors to Act on Lockout Today.

The Patternmakers' union has decided to demand a nine-hour day after April 1. As a preliminary step a demand has been made on the proprietors of all job shops for recognition of the union, as the factories could have their work done in the job shops if a strike would result. John Mullay of the patternmakers declares there will be little difficulty in securing the nine-hour day. There are 300 patternmakers in the city, 225 of whom are members of the union, which has gained in membership over 100 in the last two months.

Today the contractors of Chicago will settle the question of ordering a general lockout of all workmen employed in the building trades. A meeting of the Building Contractors' council, composed of practically all the contractors in the city, will be held this afternoon at the rooms of the Masons and Builders' association, 92 La Salle street. It has been announced by Secretary Behel of the council that the action taken probably will be final.

Labor men declare that they attach no importance to the threats of a lockout. They say that even if the Building Contractors' council orders a lockout individual contractors who have work to do pay no attention to the edict.

DEFEAT EQUAL TO YORKTOWN.

(Continued from first page.)

plague are reported during last week and no deaths.

Cases Reported at Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES (Saturday)—The existence of bubonic plague is officially declared at Rosario, where, it is said, the plague has prevailed for the last three months in mild form. Measures have at last been taken to combat it. Only a few fatal cases are reported.

Organize to Aid Kwang Su.

SHANGHAI (Sunday)—Native organizations ostensibly representing the progressive party in the Yangtse and southern provinces are seeking through the missions and other directions for the support of the British government for the Emperor Kwang Su. The movement is politically unimportant, but the native Christians are evidently perturbed.

The Director of Telegraphs has received orders from Peking to decline to forward any petitions referring to the abdication of the Emperor.

SAYS GERMANY IS A DISTURBER.

Bishop Anzer in China Grows Discouraged Over Native Opposition Aroused There Recently.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Catholic Bishop Anzer of China, who greeted the seizure of Kiao Chou as the opening of a joyful era for the Christian missions, now writes most pessimistically and says that before the seizure Mandarins protected the missions and the people revered missionaries, the persecutions were only local affairs, robbers and members of the heathen society of the "Big Knife" being the missionaries' only tormentors.

German violence has deeply wounded the Chinese national pride, and the persecutions became systematic. The people and the officials now blame all foreigners for the German action, and the old hatred of the "foreign devils" has been revived. Missionaries and native Christians are regarded as agents of the European governments. The Governor of Shantung, he says, blames him for the disruption of the empire, because he appealed to Germany and occasioned the occupation of Shantung, and a patriotic league was formed under the name of "Hei Hui," or the "black band," to support the dynasty and exterminate Christianity. The Governor collected an army and begged the Empress for permission to attack Germany, and, the permission being refused, he encouraged the "Big Knife" society to molest the Christians.

SHOOTING OF MRS. A. PARKER.

Fatally Wounded Early Yesterday Morning at Argyle Building by Unidentified Man, Who Escapes.

Mrs. A. Parker, who occupies a flat in the Argyle Building, Jackson boulevard and Michigan avenue, was shot and fatally wounded at 5:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Her assailant, an unidentified man, escaped. His companion, who gave the name Joseph Jackel, was arrested, but refused to disclose the identity of the fugitive. Jackel is believed to be an assumed name.

"I am a married man," Jackel told Detectives Roche and Horwich at the Central Station, "and I live on the North Side. I don't want to be known in this matter. I had nothing to do with it and I cannot imagine what was the matter with the man who was with me."

Search for the Shooter.

Jackel said his companion roomed in Wabash avenue, and the detectives took him out of his cell and walked down Wabash avenue with him. Although he said he had been at the room of his companion late on Saturday night, he pretended to be unable to locate it again. He was taken back to the Central Station and locked up. Helen Ward and Genevieve Bennett were locked up at the Harrison Street Station as witnesses.

The man known as Jackel and the man who did the shooting entered Mrs. Parker's flat about 4 o'clock in the morning. According to witnesses, they ordered beer several times. Finally a dispute arose about the payment for one bottle of beer.

Fires the Fatal Shot.

The man who did the shooting is said to have sprung to his feet with the remark that he had been robbed. He drew a revolver and fired one shot. Mrs. Parker fell with a shriek. Her assailant ran from the room, while Jackel picked her up and placed her on a lounge.

Jackel then left, saying to the other witnesses of the shooting that he would overtake his companion and bring him back. But neither of the men returned.

Dr. W. Lewis Tallman was called to attend Mrs. Parker. He found the bullet had pierced her neck on the left side, partly severing the jugular vein and ranging downward into the muscles of the shoulder. He said the wound was probably fatal and advised that she be removed to a hospital. Mrs. Parker declined to go. "If I must die, I prefer to die here among those I know," she said.

The man known as Jackel is a foreman in the printing office of Donohue & Henneberry, 427 Dearborn street. The man who did the shooting is also a printer and is said to have been employed in an establishment in Fifth avenue.

Swedish American Veterans Meet.

A meeting of the Swedish-American veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars was held yesterday afternoon in the North Side Turner Hall to form a Swedish-American Veteran association. It was decided to defer organization until others who wished to join could be located. Another meeting was set for Feb. 11, at 158 Chicago avenue.

MAY RESCIND BLACKLIST LAW.

Kenosha Council Criticized for Passing Ordinance Requiring Photographs of Drunkards to Be Posted.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The eyes of the temperance world have been attracted to Kenosha during the last few days on account of the act of the Kenosha City Council, which passed a resolution instructing the Chief of Police to secure pictures of men on the black list and hang copies of them in all the saloons of the city.

The action has created much comment and the officials of the Woman's Christian Temperance union have denounced it. Some papers of the country have taken the matter up and have published cartoons of the Chief of Police of Kenosha hurrying down the alleys seeking to take a snap shot of one who has given over his life to the flowing bowl.

The blacklist of Kenosha now contains the names of two men and one woman, and all are so well known to the people of the city it would not in any way be necessary to have their pictures posted in the saloons.

As soon as the resolution had been passed by the Council it was declared unconstitutional by the attorneys and no effort has been made to enforce the provisions of the act. It is probable the resolution will be rescinded at an early meeting of the Council.

But whatever may have been the success of the action of the Kenosha Council it has brought to the notice of the world the fact that the State of Wisconsin has a blacklist law which is working good for the people of the commonwealth, a law which has gone a long way toward eradicating the habitual drunkard from the State. The law was passed many years ago, but the law as it is now construed was the work of the State Legislature in 1885.

Text of the Law.

The law is as follows:

"When any person shall, by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors, misspend, waste, or lessen his estate, so as to expose himself or family to want, or the town, city, village, or county to which he belongs to liability for the support of himself or family, or so as thereby to injure his health, endanger the loss thereof, or to endanger the personal safety and comfort of his family, or any member thereof, the wife of such person, the Supervisor of such town, the Aldermen of such city, or Trustees of such village, the county superintendent of poor of such county, or any of them, may in writing signed by her, him, or them forbid all persons licensed in accordance with the laws of this State to sell or give away to such person any ardent, spirituous, or intoxicating liquor or drinks for the space of one year, and may in like manner forbid the selling, furnishing, or giving away any of such liquors and drinks to such persons by any licensed person in any other town, city, or village to which such a person may resort for the same."

As soon as the law was published it was adopted by nearly all the councils of the smaller cities of the State, and it has been in constant use. Racine, Sheboygan, Beloit, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Whitewater, and many of the other smaller cities in the State have enforced the law successfully. An attempt was at one time made to enforce the law in Milwaukee, but this attempt has been found the cities increases it is impractical. In Kenosha especially the law been a success, and here, more than in any other cities, has an effort been made to enforce its provisions. At the present time only a few people in the city are named on the blacklist, but on the records of the city appear the names of hundreds of citizens who have been posted under the provisions of the ordinance.

In Racine the action of the law has been quite as successful. It has not been the intention of the people of Wisconsin to place a stain against a man or to hold him up for ridicule, but rather to reform the individual.

Effect of the Law.

Some years ago Kenosha took the lead in the enforcement of the blacklist law, and to this lead is to be attributed the saving of several men who are now occupying places of trust in State and national politics. During the time when J. V. Quarles was District Attorney of the county he took special notice of the law, and in those years over a hundred of the men well known in Kenosha were placed on the blacklist. Many of them were released after a few months, as having reformed, and none of them was ever placed on the list for a second year. Under the régime of James Cavanaugh as District Attorney a similar fight against drunkenness was made, and it was equally successful. The saloonkeepers of the city attempted to break the force of the law, but nearly every saloonkeeper in the city was arrested, and in the Circuit Court the cases were all decided in favor of the blacklist.

For many years the drunkards accepted the passage of their names to the blacklist as an announcement that the time of revelry had passed, but during the last few years many have resorted to a subterfuge and had their friends purchase the drinks. This action has been attended to by the Kenosha Council and an ordinance passed making the friend in the case punishable.

WILL OPEN NEW ROUTE TODAY.

First Passenger Train from Omaha for Minneapolis Over Illinois Central to Leave This Morning.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.—At 7 o'clock tomorrow morning the first passenger train will leave Omaha over the Illinois Central line. This train will run through solid to Minneapolis and St. Paul on a twelve-hour schedule, two hours less than by any other line. At 8:15 a. m. the first passenger train will arrive from Chicago, carrying invited guests of the railroad. The other trains over the new line will leave for Chicago at 12:10 and 7:35 p. m., the latter carrying a sleeper for St. Paul and Minneapolis, which at Fort Dodge will be transferred to the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

Father Conaty to Lecture Here.

At a meeting of the Cook County Board of the Catholic Total Abstinence union yesterday preparations were made for a lecture to be given by the Rt.-Rev. Thomas J. Conaty at Central Music Hall on Feb. 7. Arrangements were made for the gold medal essay contest to be held on Feb. 25 by representatives of St. Cecilia, St. Anne, St. Elizabeth, St. Vincent, Annunciation, and Holy Family parishes.

Woman Killed by Fright.

Kokomo, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—On Saturday night Frank Probst tapped on the window of his house before entering and Mrs. Probst, who was alone, fell dead from fright.

ALLEGED THIEF IS ARRESTED.

Annie Leger Enters a Residence to Fix Torn Dress and Money Disappears —Detectives Take Her.

Annie Leger was arrested last evening by Detectives Lang and Sheehan as she was leaving the residence of Mrs. A. Banaher, 76 Evanston avenue. When arrested she had in her possession a pocketbook containing $23, belonging to Mrs. Banaher.

The woman entered Mrs. Banaher's residence and said she desired to fix her dress, which she had torn while walking. She was shown into a room, and a few minutes later left. Her manner excited the suspicions of Mrs. Banaher. Detectives Lang and Sheehan were passing. They thought she answered the description of the woman who had been swindling dressmakers and they arrested her.

Later Mrs. Paul Christman, a dressmaker at 267 North Clark street, identified the woman as the person who had stolen $135 from her a week ago. Police think she has robbed a number of dressmakers in various parts of the city.

ROBBED NEAR POLICE STATION.

Arthur Kalman Held Up a Block from Cragin—Thomas Shannessy Accuses a Couple of Theft.

Arthur Kalman 3312 Grand avenue, was held up and robbed within a block of the Cragin Police Station by three men with revolvers early yesterday morning. Kalman shouted for the police, but his cries were unheard, and the thugs beat him with their revolvers and robbed him of $12 and a gold watch and chain.

They walked leisurely away, and Kalman stumbled into the station and reported his loss. No arrests have been made as yet.

William Cody and Clara Harper were locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station in the evening charged with robbery. Thomas Shannessy of 219 Grand avenue said that a week ago the woman took $50 and his gold watch from him, and later turned the property over to Cody.

ARREST "FAKE" NEWS VENDORS

Police Lock Up Persons Selling a Paper That Is Marked Falsely "Extra."

Barney Feurstman and Samuel Silverman were arrested at Twenty-third street and Indiana avenue yesterday for selling a bogus extra newspaper.

The paper had black headlines announcing the fall of Ladysmith, and when Policeman Samson told the young men to stop crying "extra" they refused, and were locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station.

Three boys, Jacob Marcosky, Jacob Ahrens, and Fred Norton, were arrested at Forty-fifth street and Woodlawn avenue. They were selling the "fake" extras.

The arrests were made on Chief Kipley's orders.

BRINGING MR. ARMOUR'S BODY.

Widow and Others Start from Pasadena for Chicago—Funeral to Take Place on Thursday.

Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The body of Philip D. Armour Jr. was brought from Santa Barbara to Pasadena early this morning in the special car of Colonel G. G. Green of this city. Another special car was sent to Santa Barbara for Mrs. Armour, her two boys, and Mrs. Ogden Armour.

The funeral train left for Chicago at 10:40 o'clock this morning, being part of the second section of the regular Santa Fé overland. It is due in Chicago at 9 p. m. on Wednesday. Mrs. P. D. Armour went to the station, but Mr. Armour did not venture out. The occupants of the car when it left this city were: Mrs. P. D. Armour Jr., Mrs. Ogden Armour, Mrs. Sloan, Mr. Charles Comes, and several servants. A number of Chicago people and others were at the station.

The cause of Mr. Armour's death is now said to have been aneurism, with congestion of the lungs. Mr. Armour Sr. is improving. Mrs. P. D. Armour Jr. intends to return to this city soon after the interment and remain here during her stay in California.

The funeral of Mr. Armour will take place on Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence, 3700 Michigan avenue. Dr. Gunsalulus will officiate. The burial will be private.

FIND SMALLPOX AT DECATUR.

Case Develops in Boarding-House Where Twenty People Have Been Taking Meals.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—A case of smallpox developed today in Mrs. Stahl's boarding-house in West Prairie avenue, where twenty people have been taking their meals for several months. The patient is Joseph Ogle, ticket agent for the Wabash railway company at the Union Depot. He has been confined to his room for ten days and had not been mixing with the patrons of the house. The local Board of Health met this afternoon, with Dr. Eagan of the State Board of Health, and all necessary precautions have been taken to isolate the case. The police any many of the city officials were vaccinated today. There is talk of establishing quarantine regulations against Monticello and other points where the disease exists.

Grafton's Tour Through Mexico.

The magnificent Pullman train that was on exhibition at Union Station yesterday afternoon will leave for a tour of Mexico Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 11:30 a. m., via C. and A. Ry. Beyond all doubt it is the handsomest train which ever left Chicago. Some good space remains unsold. Apply to J. J. Grafton, 328 Marquette Building.

WORK WITH THE ORIOLES

LEAGUE MAGNATES SEND ROBISON TO TREAT WITH BALTIMORE PEOPLE.

New American Association's Show of Strength and McGraw's Bluff Cause Anxiety in the Major Organization —Conferences with Hanlon and McGraw, Whose Understanding Seems to Be Perfect—St. Louis Man Also Consults with Washington Leaders.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—F. De Haas Robison of the Cleveland-St. Louis syndicate, who arrived in Baltimore yesterday to confer with Hanlon and Vonderhorst on the baseball muddle, held another powwow with them today. He was also in communication with the Washington people. Subsequently Hanlon had another mysterious conference with John McGraw, who just now is the biggest magnate of them all. Robison admits virtually he represents the National League Circuit committee in the negotiations being made. His understanding with that committee concerning the future of Cleveland seems to be complete.

He is now trying to settle the status of Baltimore and Washington. The committee rejected the price Hanlon set upon the Baltimore players and the franchise at the Cleveland meeting. Robison and the others are now thoroughly scared over the revolution among the players, the stand taken by McGraw and Robinson, and the organization of the Baltimore association club, and are trying to patch up matters. They also want to conciliate Hanlon, as they know he, more than any other man, not excepting McGraw, could make a success of the new association should he determine to undertake it.

Hanlon and Vonderhorst have upwards of $50,000 in values set upon players and franchises. If they fight the association and the league makes it good to them, it buys the players whom Hanlon can no longer deliver, as they have signified their intention of going with McGraw. The shrewd little player now holds the key to the situation. F. De Haas Robison has talked with him, but apparently in vain.

Hanlon and McGraw understand each other.

Robison said today: "The association has not a chance to succeed. I have known McGraw and Ban Johnson for a long time. I know them to be bright and capable business-men, and I don't believe they are going to give up the league, where they know that their salaries are safe, and go into a new movement where success, to say the least, is problematical, unless they have some private arrangement whereby their salaries for the year shall be guaranteed."

The salary list of the new Baltimore club will be more than the receipts of Detroit and Milwaukee, which, Ban Johnson said, last year did not exceed $15,000.

Late tonight it was stated that Robison, as the representative of the league, would remain here until after the association meeting in Philadelphia. He believes that Quinn, Richter, and McGraw will be unable to make up a satisfactory circuit and that their scheme will fall through. Then he will be prepared to make Hanlon an offer for the Baltimore franchise and players and mollify McGraw by the offer of a big salary to go to New York.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Developments of Session in Philadelphia Awaited with Interest.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The developments of the last week have made the American association a decided quantity in the baseball world. Additional evidence has been given that the men back of this organization will be able to make good their boast that they will be doing business with the public this year, and it is becoming daily more evident the National league is in imminent danger of having a strong rival to deal with. The prospects of a baseball war are by no means remote.

It has been decided the American association will hold a meeting at the Continental Hotel in this city, on Tuesday. Then there will be a showing of hands, for, despite the many statements of President Quinn and those close to him last week, there still remain many secrets into which the public has not been let that will have to come out to satisfy the fans that another eight-club organization will be an actual reality.

At this meeting delegates will be present from Eight cities and would-be franchise-owners will also be on hand from two and, perhaps, three others with requests for admission.

At that time, it is also settled, the backers of the club in Philadelphia will be made known, and it is probable the location of the grounds upon which the club will play will also be announced. As yet both these matters are kept secret.

It is now said the only hitch as to the circuit is as to which one of several cities shall receive the eighth franchise. The Western clubs were settled upon long ago. Of the Eastern cities, Philadelphia, Providence, and Boston are declared, are certainties. Providence had been settled upon, but on Friday New York and Washington made bids to be taken into the fold. This has placed the promoters in something of a quandary, especially as, according to the statement of one of them, they are already pledged to Providence. Louisville has also applied for admission, the following dispatch having been received in this city yesterday:

"Louisville, Ky., Jan. 27.—Louisville stands ready with $20,000 to enter association. Do you want us? WHITESIDE."

A reply was sent to Mr. Whiteside saying a positive answer could not be given him at this time, but suggesting that Louisville send a representative here for Tuesday's meeting.

GO TO PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

Anson and a Louisville Delegation to Attend Baseball Conference.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Adrian C. Anson was in Pittsburg going to Philadelphia to attend the meeting of the new baseball association. He said: "I'm with the new organization and that story about my being on the fence is rot. Everything seems to be moving along all right, and I intend to be seen at the Philadelphia gathering we will find out just where we stand in the East. We are not to injure the National league, but, on the contrary, we will benefit it. The patrons of baseball want rivalry and the game was never better than when we had two associations. While we will try to work in harmony with the National league, we will not be bound by the reserve rule. We will have no trouble getting good players. You probably notice that many of the National league men have not signed yet. As they are out for the highest salaries they may be with us in the spring."

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28.—Messrs. Isaac F. Whiteside and W. W. Douglas, President and Secretary pro tem of the proposed Eclipse Baseball association, left this morning for Philadelphia, where they will attend the meeting Jan. 30 of the new American association in the hope of getting a berth in that organization. With Louisville out of the National league and Washington in the American league, though a better baseball town than Indianapolis and some others, the only hope of maintaining baseball here lies in the American association. The Eclipse association has already pledged $20,000 for the establishment of a team here and is backed by a following that will put the game on the same paying basis that existed prior to the injection of the elements that led to the disruption of the league as a twelve-club body. These delegates will make every effort to have Louisville substituted as one of the towns in the American association and are hopeful of success. The interest in baseball in Louisville is as good as it ever was and the cause of the bad business of the last three seasons was not due to a lack of enthusiasm, but to the policy of the management, which was unpopular.

NEW LEAGUE BECOMES A FACTOR.

Tomorrow's Meeting in Philadelphia Will Attract Attention.

Tomorrow's baseball meeting in Philadelphia will for the first time attract the serious attention of baseball enthusiasts to the new American association. Until the secession of the Baltimore clique, headed by McGraw, the promoters of the new enterprise had shown nothing substantial enough to warrant the belief they would actually start in upon a playing season, but with the most powerful player in the profession in their ranks they became a factor. The announcement by McGraw that he would go to the new organization promptly brought out the latent sympathy that long has existed in favor of a rival organization to the National. Several prominent players proclaimed at once that they would join the new enterprise if McGraw did, and there is no doubt that hosts of others would follow if they felt assured the American association had a good chance to succeed.

The National league, with its ironclad reserve rule and its gradually decreasing scale of salaries, has ruined baseball as a means of earning fancy salaries, although it probably can be said that the same methods which have accomplished this have brought a sure and moderately good income to a far greater number of players than would secure employment otherwise. But as ball players are ambitious they prefer the old methods, hoping that they may be stars whose services will bring the fancy figures.

The cardinal principle of the new league, whose advocates are to meet in Philadelphia tomorrow, has been announced as "no reserve rule," and if the organization gets on its feet with that platform it will get plenty of sympathy, whether or not it be substantial enough to support the organization.

There is a grievance which the public has against the reserve rule. It is that it results in serving up the same old players in the same clubs year after year, and thus detracts enormously from the interest in the pennant race.

But there are many disinterested people who doubt whether professional baseball can live without the reserve rule. Some who once thought it could not, however, believe that the game and the cities have grown to a period where the old emergency measure is no longer necessary. Captain Anson is one of these. One thing, however, is certain: if the game can live without it the sport will be more interesting, and if it cannot do so a modification might prove effective.

Captain Anson left for the Philadelphia meeting Saturday night. A few days before he left he was somewhat sceptical about the prospects of the new organization, but he evidently has warmed up on the subject, judging by the tenor of an interview held with him yesterday in Pittsburg.

M'GOVERN FIGHTS WARD TONIGHT.

Will Reach Chicago Wednesday—Card for Thursday Night at Tattersall's.

Terry McGovern will fight Jack Ward twenty rounds in Baltimore tonight, and will take a train for Chicago tomorrow morning, and reach here early Wednesday. He will occupy quarters on the extreme south side of the city, and will not come into the down-town district until the night of the contest with Eddie Sankey at Tattersall's. Sam Harris, his manager, telegraphed yesterday: "Terry is in great shape. He will win from Ward in quick time. Will be in Chicago before

LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK IN SPORT.

The antics of the baseball magnates of the National league at Cleveland the first half of last week were among the most interesting and amusing things which have happened in the world of sport in many a day. Mysteriously coming into Cleveland under cover of darkness in some cases the magnates went into hiding at the Hollenden House, being called together by the Circuit Reduction committee. So far as known nothing definite was done. The scheme of three eight-club leagues under one general organization was said to be the suggestion and it looks plausible. Ban Johnson of the American league and Pat Powers of the Eastern league were present. Johnson was offered Louisville and Cleveland, and, the story goes, Powers was offered Baltimore and Washington for his league. Baltimore is the refractory party. A most peculiar situation exists in Orioledom. The new American association, enlisting McGraw and a number of Baltimore stars, has gone to work, secured a lease on the ball grounds, and has what looks like strong backing. This puts another peculiar angle in the league baseball situation. What the disentangling of the problem will be is a matter for conjecture. It is almost a safe guess that the magnates themselves would have difficulty in saying. John T. Brush, however, looks wise and acts mysteriously, and will probably come out with an "I told you so, I had it fixed all the time," when matters finally are shaped into something definite.

Aside from the gyrations of baseball and its magnates, the remarkable performances on the tracks of the Pacific coast came next in interest. Wonderful time has been made there during the last week by horses carrying what looked like prohibitive imposts. Bannockburn's performance Saturday of a mile in 1:39, with 128 pounds up, is probably one of the greatest turf achievements on record. Yellow Tail on Monday went seven furlongs, carrying 123 pounds, in 1:26, and other records last week were in correspondingly excellent proportion.

Of considerable local interest was the fight Monday night in New York between Henry Lyons, the local colored fighter, and Joe Cain, the Chicago man, knocking out his opponent in the Twenty-fifth and last round. Gus Ruhlin disposed of Fred Kapps in half a round at Troy, N. Y., Tuesday night. Thursday night, at Hartford, Conn., Dal Hawkins and Martin Flaherty drew in a twenty-round bout. Harry Forbes and Morris Rauch fought a six-round draw at the Star Theater Friday night, and on the same night Mysterious Billy Smith knocked out Frank McConnell in twenty-two rounds in New York.

Schaefer won his billiard match with Morning Star in New York Tuesday night. It was a 14-inch balk line, 3,000 to 1,500. The score was 3,000 to 1,412.

The University of Wisconsin's popularity in the East was shown by the request received on Tuesday from Columbia for a Thanksgiving day game in New York next fall. Yale and Harvard have been unable to agree on the place for holding international track games. Yale insists the contests shall be held in New York, while Harvard wants them on its grounds. The two English colleges have been reported as favoring a postponement until next year.

A discussion of great interest to the fighting world was the session of the Codes committee of the New York General Assembly on Wednesday to hear arguments for and against the repeal of the Horton law. Both sides of the question were well represented. The Amateur Athletic union presented arguments in favor of keeping the law.

Manager Bill Brady reported an offer from the Paris Hippodrome last Wednesday of 125,000 francs, approximately $25,000, for the Jeffries-Corbett fight.

The big bicycle and automobile show under the auspices of the bicycle trust in New York closed Saturday after a most successful week. Crowds thronged Madison Square Garden all week to see the automobiles and bicycles.

Today the big bonspiel will be held in Milwaukee. The cold weather has made it unnecessary to postpone the event further. Several local rinks will attend.

The event of greatest interest for Chicagoans this week will be the meeting of Eddy Santry and Terry McGovern Thursday night for the featherweight championship in a six-round bout at Tattersall's.

"Tim" Hurst's decision in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, "Referee Hurst's decision was right, noon Wednesday. His hands are perfect."

The full program and order of fights Thursday night is as follows:

Fed O'Neal and Young Keasmer, 120 pounds.

"Chicago" Jack Daly and Jack Deen, 135 pounds.

Jim Driscoll and Sam Sandberg, 152 pounds.

Benny Yanger ("Tipton Slasher") and Alex Burke, bantamweights.

Ed Denfass and Billy Stift, catchweights.

Terry McGovern and Eddie Santry, catchweights.

The first fight will be put on at 8:30 o'clock. Three referees will act, Jimmy Bardell taking care of the preliminaries, Maloy Haggerty acting in the Denfass-Stift fight, and George Siler handling the main event.

WHITNEY MAY BUY FLYING FOX.

Likely to Be a Bidder at the Sale of Duke of Westminster's Stable.

New York, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—When the late Duke of Westminster paid Robert Peck $70,000 for Doncaster in 1875 he laid the foundation of a racing stable that has made him more famous than his title or his great wealth. Doncaster, Bend Or, Ormonde, Orme, and Flying Fox, five generations, constitute a marvelous line of horses in direct and uninterrupted male descent.

Three of these descendants of old Doncaster are Derby winners. Bend Or, Ormonde, and the incomparable Flying Fox are the three, and their performances are unequaled in the annals of the English turf. That Orme, the sire of Flying Fox, would have won the Derby had he not been poisoned is admitted by all English racing men. The result of his first year in the stud was Flying Fox, whose performances last year equaled those of any of his ancestors.

There is a possibility that this grand horse will become the property of an American. He will be put up at auction during the sale of the Dalton stud, and it is rumored that W. C. Whitney and Sir J. Blundell Maple will be the contending bidders.

English turfmen are protesting loudly at the breaking up of the late Duke's great stable, and are particularly sore at the possibility of Flying Fox being sold out of England.

Monday's New Orleans Entries.

First race, 4 mile, selling—Josephine B., 91 (Miss Pope Payne, 98; Cotton Plant, 98; Miss Ross, 99; George H. Ketcham, 101; Zanetto, 101; Cassiday, 103; Lord Neville, 104; Chicopee, 105.

Second race, handicap, for 3-year-olds, 1¼ miles—Trick 'Em, 90 pounds; Decimal, 93; Zaza, 98; Misercordia, Kindred, 102; Fleuron, 102; Sidney Lucas, 118.

Third race, selling, 1¼ miles—Klondike Queen, 98 pounds; Merry Duchess, 93; Phydias, 95; Jennie F., 98; Teutons, 99; King Elkwood, 100; Colonel Frank Walters, 103; Elldad, 108.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Dr. Parker, 96 pounds; Keonig, 98; Strangest, 99; Lennep, 99; Tom Middleton, 104; T. F. Hays' entry, Eva Price, 104; Verify, 108; San Durango, 109; Andes, 109; Compensation, 110.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Belle of Dublin, 102 pounds; Joe Doughty, 104; Bright Night, Cathedral, Sun God, 107; Joe Bell, 109; Wordsworth, 109; George B., 112.

Sixth race, selling, 1¼ miles—Kononguh, 100 pounds; Frank McConnell, 102; Tip Gallant, 103; Can I See 'Em, 103; Elsmore, 107; Mocreith, 108; Pacemaker, 114; Albert Vale, 119.

Monday's Oakland Races.

First race, 7 furlongs, selling—Schiller, 106 pounds; Croker, 104; Cipriano, 108; Sylvan Lass, 102; Dolore, Isabelle, 101; St. Isador, Correct, San Augustine, 100; Delects, Carando, 96.

Second race, Futurity course, selling—Choteau, Red Wald, Billy Moore, Hippenax, 108 pounds; Almendral, Harry Thatcher, Bagdad, Sisquoc, 105; Bandora, Nance O'Neill, 103; Corolla, 102; Ziska, 108.

Third race, 6 furlongs, purse—Monrovia, Yule, Glenn Ann, Sister Alice, February, May W., imp. Clonsilla, 107 pounds.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Del Paso II., 110 pounds; Imperious, 100; Toribio, Perseus, Grand Sachem, 107; Meropa, Red Pirate, 104; Invervary II., Einstein, Dixy's Land, 102; Cooke, 100; Strona, 99.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Road Runner, 110 pounds; Gwylee, Colonel Root, 107; Mary Kinsella, Skirmish, Lost Girl, 105; Ballista, 104; Meadow Lark, 103; Manzanilla, 101; Romany, Gold Baron, 100.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse—F. W. Brode, Anjou, 115 pounds; Bathos, 102; Bogus Bill, Norford, 95; Daniel, My Gypsy, 85.

Famous Turf Sire Is Dead.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Imported Candlemas, owned by J. B. Haggin, died today at Elmdorf Farm. The horse has been ailing for nearly a year, falling when attacked with some pain which had never been located by the veterinarians, and had lost much flesh. Today's attack was fatal. He was 17 years old, a son of Hermit and Fusee, and the sire of many good winners, including the 2-year-olds of the season, Daily Report and Standing, and six others, besides the Futurity winner, Artimus. Dr. Catlett, Carnero, Lady Mitchell, and other good horses. He was a full brother to St. Blaise, and cost Mr. Haggin $15,000 four years ago. He was imported by C. J. Enright, who is at present superintendent of Elmdorf, and who sold him to Mr. Haggin.

Horse Races at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—The Jockey club races today were well attended and proved in every way successful.

Still Another Puzzle.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—J. Earl Warner, part owner of the Washington club, who has been accused by several league magnates with flirting with the new association, publishes the following: "All statements concerning our connection with the proposed new American association are fakes and pipe dreams. We will be doing business next summer at the old stand just the same." Warner's statement is generally construed here as meaning that negotiations for the local franchise have fallen through and that Washington will again be represented in the major circuit.

Ice in Good Shape for Curlers.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Secretary J. C. Wall of the Milwaukee Curling club is the happiest man in the Northwest tonight. The cold wave which causes sorrow to thousands is the cause of his delight, as it assures the success of the eighth annual bonspiel, which opens here tomorrow. Mr. Wall has been busy getting the ice into shape for the play, and says there never was better ice anywhere than that which the curlers will have here. None of the rinks will arrive before tomorrow, but telegrams have been received from thirty-two rinks, representing all parts of the Northwest, saying they will be here.

FORM OF THE BOWLERS.

LACK OF TEAM PLAY SHOWN BY LAST WEEK'S RECORDS.

American League Has a High Score of 850 by the National and Only Four Other Totals Over the 800 Mark Are Made—Nationals Draw Even with Madisons by Defeating the Lincolns—Marquettes Take Two from Chicago Cyclists.

Absence of team work was the noticeable feature in the series rolled last week in the American league, the highest total recorded being 850, by the Nationals. Only four scores of more than 800 were made. By defeating the Lincolns twice the Nationals drew even with the Madisons in second place. In a poorly rolled series the Marquettes landed two games from the Chicago Cyclists and slightly improved their impoverished percentage. Standing of the clubs:

	Total.	W.	L.	Pct.
Washington	22,284	19	8	.704
Madison	21,778	17	10	.630
National	21,296	17	10	.630
Premier	21,635	16	11	.592
Lincoln	20,610	12	15	.444
Chicago C. C.	20,746	11	19	.407
Marquette	20,674	10	17	.370
Fellowship	20,199	7	20	.259

Like the team work, the individual work was mediocre. None of the leaders participated, and there are no changes of note in the honor list. The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Worden, Madison	24	234	4,267	177 19-24
Brill, Washington	27	206	4,701	174 6-27
Barnhart, Washington	24	211	4,176	174 2-24
Diener, Premiers	24	214	4,093	170 13-24
Harb, Washington	24	223	4,086	170 6-24
Shepard, National	24	223	4,077	169 21-24
Canfield, Marquette	24	202	4,026	167 18-24
Chisholm, Premiers	21	210	3,500	166 14-21
West, Lincolns	21	201	3,478	165 13-21

In the Northwestern League.

An interesting race is in progress between the first three clubs in the Northwestern league. The Schoenhofens, by capturing three games from the Columbias, came within close call of the Wicker Parks and Mechanics. The loss of a game to either will change the situation. The fight for the championship practically lies between the first three clubs now leading, and as each can from now on use its best men an interesting finish is promised. Club standing:

	Total.	W.	L.	Pct.
Wicker Park	20,357	19	5	.792
Mechanic	20,346	18	6	.750
Schoenhofen	22,049	20	7	.741
O'Connor	20,944	11	13	.458
Columbia	20,784	11	16	.407
Eagle	23,889	12	18	.400
Northwestern	21,198	8	19	.375
Irving Park	18,112	5	19	.280

The individual work resulted in many of the leaders failing to reach their general average. Gutgesell was the heaviest loser, dropping almost three points. Lau, Banghart, and Johnson also injured their standing, the last two named giving way to E. Schmidt and G. Frantzen.

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Gutgesell, Columbia	26	276	4,703	180 26-26
Hanson, Eagle	30	233	5,378	179 8-30
Lau, Mechanic	24	230	4,279	178 7-24
E. Schmidt, Wicker Park	24	234	4,224	176 10-24
G. Frantzen, Wicker Park	21	234	3,689	175 14-21
Banghart, Schoenhofen	21	204	3,685	175 10-21
Johnson, Columbia	24	237	4,207	175 3-24
Lindquist, Mechanic	24	237	4,192	174 16-24
Mueller, Schoenhofen	13	209	2,370	174 8-13

North Shore Team Records.

Team records were plentiful last week in the North Shore league. The Ravenswoods woke up and set two new records, getting a single-game team score of 1,335 and an average of 1,280½ for two games. Club standing:

	Won.	Lost.	Tl. Pns.	Pct.
Summerdale	13	5	21,787	.716
Winnemac	13	5	21,784	.716
Rosehill	10	8	20,960	.555
Hoodoos	8	10	21,740	.444
Pastime	8	10	21,199	.444
Ravenswood	7	11	20,799	.388
Oceanic	7	11	20,576	.388
Keystone	6	12	20,283	.333

A high record game of 234 by Newell was the feature of the individual work. The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Average.
Seng, W. P.	16	198	168 15-16
Stollery, George	16	201	168 2-16
Unger	18	203	165 6-18
Newell	8	234	164 1-8
Voorheis	16	222	162 2-16
Bledsoe	18	226	161 12-18
Cirsh	16	207	161 1-16
Weimert, Jos	18	200	160

North Chicago Figures.

In the North Chicago league a triple tie resulted for fourth place. The Frosch team made the largest gain, jumping from tenth place to fourth.

	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Crescent	23,159	22	5	.815
Plazza	22,626	16	11	.593
Onward	21,621	13	14	.481
Frosch	22,020	12	15	.444
Standard	21,979	12	15	.444
Union	21,978	12	15	.444
Paramounts	21,561	11	16	.407
Superior	21,117	10	17	.370

Few changes were made in standing of the individual leaders, Bangard just holding his own. Jaeger is still in second place, with nearly one point less to his credit than the previous week. Winship and O'Neil once more make their appearance in the honor list. The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Bangart, Unions	22	234	4,197	177 11-18
Jaeger, Frosch	27	233	4,744	175 19-27
Mroseck, Crescent	24	222	4,203	175 3-24
W. Burkhardt, Crescent	24	229	4,199	174 23-24
O'Connor, Plaza	24	229	4,182	174 6-24
W. P. Seng, Crescent	27	256	4,700	174 2-27
Winship, Standard	26	221	4,479	172 8-26
Griesbaher, Standard	27	203	4,644	172 3-27
Langhenry, Crescent	25	211	4,264	170 14-25
O'Neil, Frosch	15	205	2,559	170 3-15
Gottmanhusen, Plaza	29	227	4,902	170 2-15

New High Score Mark.

In the North Side league the Monarchs and Centers played on Friday night. Each club won a game. The Centers established a new high score of 1,439, besides a league record average of 1,357½. Standing of the clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Owls	14	4	.778
Monarchs	14	6	.700
Centers	7	13	.350
Aldines	3	15	.167

Jackson Parks remain in first place in the South End league, Chicago Cyclers go to second, and Magerstadts move up one notch. Club standing:

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Jackson Park	13	2	.866
Chicago C. C.	9	6	.600
Auburn Park	7	5	.583
Amherst	8	7	.533
America	7	7	.500
Magerstadts	7	8	.466
Forum	6	9	.400
Florists	0	15	.000

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Waller, Amherst	3	200	545	180 2-3
Gutgesell, Magerstadts	6	207	1,076	179 2-6
Collier, Jackson Park	15	221	2,670	178
Hannigton, Amherst	15	275	2,667	177 12-15
Steele, America	15	195	2,582	172 2-15
Rockwell, Jackson Park	12	224	2,062	171 10-12
Crawford, America	3	213	513	168 2-3
Fouse, Jackson Park	15	212	2,517	167 12-15
McBeth, Auburn Park	12	207	2,007	167 5-12
West, Amherst	15	206	2,499	166 1-15
Johnson, Magerstadt	3	193	499	166 1-3

West Chicago Rollers.

Premiers still hold first position in the West Chicago league by a good margin. The Rexes took quite a chunk off the Central Parks' average. Club standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Premiers	21	6	.778	Edelweiss	13	14	.481
C. Parks	19	8	.704	Correll	14	16	.466
W. Madisons	17	10	.629	Actives	6	18	.250
Rex	15	12	.500	Rovers	6	21	.225

In the individual averages the three leaders remain as last week. Chisholm of the Premiers made a jump from fourth to first place, while Doolittle dropped from fourth to ninth. Eddy still keeps pushing ahead. Holler of the Rexes did good work, bowling an average of 211 2-3, with a high game of 254.

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Ave.
Haslam, Edelweiss	26	255	4,797	179 17-20
Kenna, Madisons	21	213	178	16-21
Hanna, Madisons	21	238	178	10-21
Chisholm, Premiers	24	223	178	1-4
Coulson, Centrals	18	223	177	1-9
Ulirich, Madisons	26	257	177	1-26
De Prof, Edelweiss	27	208	176	1-2
Eddy, Centrals	27	223	176	1-9
Doolittle, Premiers	27	215	175	16-27
Holler, Rex	30	254	175	1-15
Ruther, Madisons	27	219	175	6-27
Gibbons, Premiers	27	234	171	22-27

Standing of clubs in Lake View league:

	Totals.	W.	L.	Pct.
Marquette	31,019	18	6	.750
Uno	30,779	18	6	.750
Fort Sherman	30,290	17	7	.708
Belmont	29,703	16	8	.667
Cuyler	30,048	15	9	.625
Armour	30,328	14	10	.583
Chicago	29,191	12	12	.500
Crystal	29,192	11	13	.458
Erie	29,018	11	13	.458
Northwestern	27,173	5	19	.208
Graceland	29,904	6	19	.208
Dewey	25,142	1	23	.042

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Birren, Uno	24	223	4,281	178 9-24
Berlin, Chicago	24	234	4,162	173 10-24
Wittenmeier, Belmont	22	240	3,773	171 11-22
Peterson, Crystal	22	220	3,733	169 15-22
Weber, Uno	24	216	4,066	169 10-24
Banghart, Fort Sheridan	20	213	3,360	168
Evers, Marquette	24	214	4,024	167 16-24
Wass, Marquette	22	208	3,680	167 6-22
Wilhemsfeld, Armour	22	217	3,666	166 14-22
Kurzka, Marquette	22	211	3,662	166 22-22
Bentley, Cuyler	14	213	2,319	165 9-14
Quitnow, Cuyler	22	233	3,634	165 4-22

Club standing in the Southwest league:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Allemania	12	3	.800	Mars	12	9	.571
Rivals	11	4	.733	Vernon	9	12	.428
Metropolit'n	11	4	.733	Imperial	2	12	.133
Southwest	13	8	.619	Amphion	1	17	.055

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Average.
Godar, Metropolitan	6	197	171 5-6
Pankratz, Allemania	15	214	171 1-15
Ruther, Southwest	13	233	170 5-13
Holler, Southwest	21	234	168 20-21
Koop, Imperial	6	193	166 1-2
Geisaler, Metropolitan	15	185	165 14-15
Hyde, Mars	18	233	165 8-9
Langenhan, Metropolitan	15	193	165 8-15
Ruther, Allemania	15	189	165 4-9
Kupfer, Allemania	13	214	164
Kolar, Allemania	6	191	162 1-3
Foerster, Mars	12	211	161 7-12

Chicago Bowlers in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—In the afternoon series the Milwaukee bowlers scored three victories over a team composed of rollers who accompanied the Chicagos. The games were not the regulation kind, but what is termed pony tenpins. Scores:

Milwaukee	714	720	747	Chicago	668	659	730

Evening games:

Chicago.	1.	2.	3.	Milwaukee.	1.	2.	3.
Klene	146	130	190	Kind	166	150	160
Banghart	213	147	197	McAllister	176	167	197
Haselhuhn	190	177	155	Ewecker	131	152	154
Worden	145	198	145	Cannon	193	159	213
Cresswell	161	151	188	Luedke	152	168	184
Totals	855	823	881	Totals	818	766	878

YALE LEADERS FEEL DOWNCAST.

Regret the Breaking Off of Negotiations by English Athletes.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The breaking off of the negotiations with Yale and Harvard by the English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, for an international track meet this spring has caused the Yale athletic leaders to feel downcast. They have not heard officially the Englishmen cannot come, but believe the cable dispatches saying it will be impossible for the Englishmen to appear here before next year. At Yale it is the current opinion the Boer war is responsible for the failure of the English universities to cross the ocean instead of the difficulty in arranging a time for the games. The Yale athletes would have gladly met the Englishmen any time this spring and will so notify them. The English universities seem to have believed the Americans demanded the games be held after the close of the school year in June.

Menoken Club Whist Results.

The Menoken club men's whist on Saturday night brought out forty-four players and twenty-two deals, Mitchell progressive style. Score:

	N.-S.	E.-W.	Gain.
Many-Painter	138	140	2
Kerr-G. W. Smith	135	140	5
Ussis-Felton			
Elliott-Keneagy	135	144	9
Cowan-Nickerson	132	140	8
Davis-Dieterle			
Spofford-Eissner	133	140	7
Schmeltz-Sholes			
Pigelow-Mills	129	152	23
Penfield-Warner			
Street-Stroker	142	156	14
Dodge-Satterlee			
Coleon-W. H. Beckwith	137	156	19
Meredith-M. G. Smith			
Thompson-Karcher	135	152	17
Brown-Ives			
Cruikshank-Beckwith	136	162	26
Rose-Constable			
Vette-Boughton	131	156	25
Laffry-McNeil			
Stanwood-Parks	155	162	7
Bonnell-Covington			
Totals	1,484	1,662	
Average	135	151	

College Committee Meets Today.

A meeting of the Graduate Executive committee of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association will be held this evening at 5 o'clock at the office of G. A. Waldo in the Monadnock block. The completing of the permanent organization will be the principal business of the session.

General Sporting Notes.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The annual Harness Horse Breeders' spring sale of the Flemings has been abandoned because of light entries. Most of those received will be transferred to the Lackey Cambridge City sale.

TO GIVE A BALL FOR CHARITY.

Catholic Woman's National League Will Dance at the Auditorium on Feb. 6.

The Catholic Woman's National league charity ball will take place at the Auditorium on Feb. 6. The proceeds will be devoted to the free day nurseries maintained by the league in each division of the city. These nurseries care for children whose mothers work during the day, thus saving many families from being broken up. Children are received irrespective of the religious faith of their parents. A statement has been issued calling attention to the good accomplished by the league and saying that the ball will be worthy of its object. This statement is signed by the following:

John H. Amberg,
William A. Amberg,
Edward Bagot,
David P. Bremner,
Thomas Brenan,
Z. P. Brosseau,
Edward Osgood Brown,
John P. Byrne,
C. P. Caldwell,
John Carroll,
John V. Clarke,
Richard W. Clifford,
John Cudahy,
Richard F. Conway,
M. J. Corboy,
Michael Cudahy,
Andrew Cummings,
Joseph Donnersberger,
Edward F. Dunne,
H. H. Eagle,
John F. Finerty,
Thomas Gahan,
John Gibbons,
Andrew J. Graham,
A. W. Green,
M. D. Hardin,
J. B. Inderrieden,
Marcus Kavanagh,
Thomas P. Keeley,
M. W. Kerwin,
John A. Lynch,
Charles A. Mair,
Joseph McDonald,
William F. McLaughlin,
Thomas A. Moran,
R. R. Murphy,
W. P. Nelson,
Charles A. Plamondon,
John Prindiville,
W. J. Quan,
Redmond Prindiville,
W. F. Rend,
P. H. Rice,
Martin J. Russell,
D. B. Scully,
Michael Shields,
John M. Smyth,
Alexander S

LINER A WEEK OVERDUE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA LATE AND AGENTS ARE UNEASY.

Friends of Passengers Call at Pier—Many Vessels Delayed by Storms—St. Louis Arrives After Rough Voyage—Archbishop Corrigan Going to Rome and May Be Made Cardinal—Anti-Saloon League Begins Fight—General New York News.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 28.

Steamer State of Nebraska Is Overdue.

The State of Nebraska of the Allan State line is a week overdue from Moville, Ireland. It sailed from Glasgow on Jan. 10, and from Moville the next day. The agents, Austin, Baldwin & Co., of 53 Broadway, are anxious about the ship, which should have made the voyage in twelve days.

The State of Nebraska is bringing twenty cabin and thirty steerage passengers, whose names are withheld, lest the worry of friends be intensified. Relatives of passengers called at the pier, foot of West Twenty-first street, today. Employés of the line told them the ship was believed to be safe.

The steamer was built at Glasgow in 1890, and is owned by the Allan State Line steamship company, of which J. and A. Allan are managing owners. It is 385.2 feet long, 43.3 feet beam, and 32.2 deep. The engines are of the old-fashioned compound type.

The officers of the State of Nebraska are: Hamilton Perry, commander A. J. Peters, chief officer; William Middlemass, chief engineer; R. Green, purser; Henry Wilson, surgeon.

The Anchor liner Ethiopian, Captain Young, is a week overdue from Glasgow, but it has been so many times before a long time on the way that the agents are not worried.

The St. Louis, which docked thirty hours late at 4:45 p. m. today, encountered tremendous head seas. On Sable Island, on Friday evening, a gale sprang out of the southwest. The ship was so far out of the water at times that both propellers raced in air. To prevent racking the machinery Chief Engineer John Walls slowed down the engines. The rough seas lasted until late on Saturday afternoon.

La Normandie of the French line, which is bringing Ambassador Jules Cambon and Miss Maude Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, from Havre, is also late. The steamboat George Starr, with a reception committee and flying Old Glory and the flags of the Transvaal and Orange Free State republics as well as the flag with the harp, went down the bay to meet La Normandie today. The committee will try it again tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Mary Travers Hecksher, daughter of William R. Travers, died today, aged 53. Her first husband, Henry Winthrop Gray, fought a duel in Canada in 1873 with Hecksher, who was also married. Gray afterwards secured a divorce, and when Hecksher's wife died he married Mrs. Gray.

Corrigan to Visit Rome After Easter.

Within one week after Easter Archbishop Corrigan will pay an official visit to Rome. The visit will be one of importance to the Catholic world, but of still greater importance to Catholic circles of this city and the archdiocese, as the outcome of it may be the raising of the Archbishop to the Cardinalate.

It is said among the higher ecclesiastics that private letters have been received from Rome giving the absolute assurance that New York will be the seat of another American Cardinal.

Archbishop Corrigan could not be seen tonight. At the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral no positive information could be obtained that the Archbishop's promotion was an accomplished fact. Father Henry T. Newhey admitted that the subject was one that had been much discussed and that the general hopes of all would be realized.

Captain McEnroe of the Life Saving Station at Far Rockaway is determined to dive from the Brooklyn bridge. "The police have been watching me," said he today, "and have on several occasions prevented me from making the dive, but I am going to do it between now and Feb. 15. A man in Far Rockaway offers to bet $3,000 I don't dive headforemost into the river from the bridge and come up all right."

Anti-Saloon League Begins Its Fight.

The Anti-Saloon league today began in a vigorous manner its fight against the saloons in New York, and especially the Raines law hotels. The fight started in Harlem, where speakers addressed large audiences during the day and evening in twenty-three of the largest churches and halls.

From Harlem the battle ground will be shifted from district to district until every section of the city has been swept by the reform wave.

"The Anti-Saloon league intends to continue the fight," said one of the speakers, "until the crack of doom, or until the hotel feature of the Raines law is eliminated and the last grimmill is closed."

The Anti-Saloon league believes in allowing saloonkeepers to hang themselves with their own rope by prosecuting the bondsmen instead of the proprietors for infractions of the law. The reformers will go to the civil courts, where sentiment does not enter into the question, and have their bonds forfeited.

Chief Devery has been aroused to unusual activity by the first note of alarm sounded by the league. He sent out instructions today to the police to compel the enforcement of the Sunday laws. Constant watch was kept on concert and music halls and on Raines law hotels.

At the same time with the inauguration of the Anti-Saloon league's fight comes a challenge to Tammany Hall and the Raines law from the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who would allow a limited opening of saloons on Sunday for the sale of beer and soft drinks, thus seeking to array against Tammany the element which believes in a restricted sale of mild liquors on Sunday.

Tammany would fight this issue to the death, Dr. Parkhurst believes, but would inevitably be defeated.

The descent of the Anti-Saloon league forces caused surprise and not a little alarm among the saloon element and political leaders. The latter regard the former as formidable antagonists, for the league recruits its forces without regard to political affiliations or religious creed. The aim is to secure legislation so that every ward in the city shall have the right to decide for itself whether or not it will allow saloons within its limits.

It is announced it will not be possible for the Molineux case to go on tomorrow, for Juror Manheim Brown will not be well enough to attend court. For several days he has been ill at his residence.

Talks on Common Uses of Electricity.

Much interest is evinced in scientific circles in the lecture last night by Charles W. Price, editor of the Electrical Review, on "Everyday Uses of Electricity." The address was delivered at the Montauk club in Brooklyn. Mr. Price said that between all important telephone centers of the United States trunk wires were being used simultaneously for the transmission of speech and the sending of telegraphic messages.

Experts say trunk lines can be used simultaneously for telegraphing and telephoning, which will bring many remote points, heretofore enjoying only one branch of service, into communication by both. It will lessen the cost of all future construction.

Mr. Price said he believed the present generation would see the ocean telephone in operation.

To Inspect Statue of Semmes.

The Committee of Citizens of Mobile, Ala., which has in charge the erection of a statue of Confederate Admiral Raphael Semmes will reach Newark on Tuesday to inspect the statue which has been cast by Ernest Vatier at his foundry in Market street. The statue is of bronze, life size. The Admiral is standing at ease, with marine glasses in his right hand, while his left, with the arm slightly lowered, is resting on his hip, just below the top of his sword. The statue will be sent to Alabama next month.

Read Tells How It Feels to Be on Stage.

Opie Read writes entertainingly of what he calls "A strange journey—a week's trip in vaudeville." He says: "My first appearance was on a Monday afternoon. Having been sentenced for a certain time I kept the minute hand in view. The scene builders looked to me like the constructors of a scaffold upon which I was to be hanged. I saw my name black-lettered on a large card, and I grew weak in the knees. My name on a tombstone could not have looked more grim.

"Out on the stage there was loud talk, an occasional somersault and the boom of bass drum and smash of cymbals as some fellow struck the floor. Then they began to bring the monkeys up-stairs, arms full of them, sad little beasts who knew that their time was coming. One, a sedate old chap, made a pitiful sound when he peeped through at the audience. He was suffering from stage fright and I felt disposed to shake hands—paws with him.

"'How is the house?' I asked of a man blacker than a burnt stump. He had sung songs and picked a banjo. 'The drivers of ice wagons,' he replied, and shuffled down to his hole below the stage.

"This was encouraging. And during all this time the clock had not stopped. Another act went on and a boy came to me and in a voice not far from tears said: 'You are next.'

"Then came the close of the act preceding my appearance on the scaffold. The sad boy took up my visiting cards and stepped out, leaving me to follow at a sign from the Sheriff. My friends made a demonstration as if welcoming my death and I stepped out. There was before me a great ocean of light, with heads floating upon the waves. I could not see a body—all heads tossed on a red sea. 'They have lost their heads,' I mused, 'and one more is to be added to the lot—mine.'

"At night the audience was kindly, and I thought, feeble as I found myself, that I might live till morning. I hardly know how the days passed; I spent my time in putting on and taking off clothes, harder work than digging up beech roots or building a stone fence.

"Yes, they treated me kindly and appropriately at one performance. I followed the monkeys, thus carrying out the accepted theory of evolution."

Advertises for Missing Wife.

Lawyer Robinson of 99 Nassau street advertised today for information concerning Mrs. Alice Josephine West of Passaic, N. J. Mrs. West was Alice O'Neil, a pretty brunette of 18 when in 1890 she was introduced in this city to William West, then in the silk business at Galveston, Tex., now a buyer for Eisman Bros., importers, on Grand street. West had come to New York to purchase goods, and in an up-town café was introduced to Miss O'Neil. After a brief courtship he married her.

She left him in exactly one month without saying a word. Since then she has been as dead to the world as though she never existed, although every effort has been made to find her.

Her husband now wants to dispose of his Passaic property, but cannot unless the wife waives her right to dower. At the end of five years a missing husband or wife is supposed to be dead, but it is necessary to establish efforts to find him or her before the law takes cognizance of the fact.

Littlefield Talks of Lincoln.

John H. Littlefield told a Plymouth Church audience some of his personal recollections of Abraham Lincoln tonight. Mr. Littlefield knew Lincoln not only as a student in his law office, but was closely associated with him during Lincoln's term at Washington. Mr. Littlefield said Lincoln never grew whiskers until near the end of his first Presidential campaign, when he suddenly blossomed out with them. When asked why he grew them he said:

"Well, I'll tell you. Two young ladies in Buffalo wrote me that they wanted their fathers and lovers to vote for me, but I was so homely-looking the men refused. The ladies said if I would only grow whiskers it would improve my appearance and I would get four more votes. So I grew the whiskers."

Drive Medicine Man from Town.

Dr. Wolff, a patent medicine man, and his vaudeville troupe hurried from Pompton, N. J., last night to escape the wrath of the friends of Dr. Colfax of the village. Wolff tried a rheumatism cure on a negro in the presence of an audience in Durling's Hall. The negro yelled with pain after he went home. The patent medicine caused the flesh to peel from his arms and Dr. Colfax was called. He expressed forcibly his opinion of the patent medicine man.

Saturday night Wolff, in the presence of an audience, came back at Dr. Colfax and called attention to the sudden death of a little girl who had been treated for brain and heart trouble.

"It was worms that ailed the child," Wolff declared.

Leaving the hall Wolff was bombarded with stale eggs by the friends of Dr. Colfax. He drew a revolver, but this did not deter the egg throwers. The villagers were making preparations to gather another supply of bad eggs when Wolff and his company stole away.

"Knockout Drops" Kill Tourist.

David A. McClure, a wealthy Scotch tourist of Glasgow, died today at the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, and the autopsy tonight showed that he had been killed by "knock-out drops." The police were completely in the dark as to whether he had been dosed once or twice. His head was battered and bruised, and one ear was nearly torn off. He was arrested twice, too, for intoxication, though really in a semi-stupor both times, either from his hurts or the chloral. Mr. McClure was found in the hallway of a saloon at Henry and Cranberry streets, in a daze. Later he was found insensible under an arch of the bridge, from where he was taken to a police station, and later to the hospital.

Doctors to Help Man Shut His Mouth.

Thomas McGenny, who cannot close his mouth, will undergo an operation tomorrow morning in Bellevue Hospital. The surgeons are confident that if the operation is successful McGenny will be able to talk and eat within two days. McGenny was in a saloon in East Sixty-ninth street Thursday. There was a quarrel, and one of McGenny's friends struck him with a club on the right side, of the face. On Friday night he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. His jaw was broken, and abscesses had formed. McGenny was transferred to Bellevue last night. His mouth was open, and the bones and muscles rigidly set. It was impossible to close his mouth.

Dead Man Stands Erect on Pavement.

A man standing on the pavement, erect but dead, grasping in his hands an arc lamp, was the sight which attracted and then scattered people together night in front of Café Schuman, 383 Bowery. The electric lamp had fallen from its bracket over the door and was suspended by the wires. Charles Nord, a waiter in the restaurant, had seen it fall. Realizing the danger to passersby he rushed from his station near the front door and seized the lamp by two iron rods running down its sides. He was standing on a wet iron grating. His hands were damp, and the shock killed him instantly. The current held him like a vice. Mr. Condi, one of the proprietors of the café, rushed out, and, seizing the dead waiter by the collar of his coat, jerked him backward and broke his hold on the iron rods.

Nethersole Still Too Ill to Play.

The illness of Miss Olga Nethersole, which has already caused two successive postponements of the production of "Sapho" at Wallack's Theater, instead of abating has increased in severity. Manager Moss today received a note from Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis and Dr. Charles Phelps, saying it would be dangerous for Miss Nethersole to attempt to play before Feb. 5.

Do you realize that you can own a diamond or a watch? Easy terms. Loftis Bros., 108 State-st.

EVADES LAW FOR GAIN.

EXPEDIENCY EXCUSE FOR LIQUOR TAX DELINQUENCIES.

City Administration Admits the Collector Purposely Omits to Insist on Fee in Advance — Mayor Harrison Believes in Nursing Weak Saloons for Revenue—Will "Poke Up" Police—Alling Promises Council Investigation.

(Continued from first page.)

The City Collector is supposed to know what is going on and to keep track of any instances of this kind."

"Is it right to allow the display of old licenses?"

"If it is right for the city to allow these places to run I see no particular harm in allowing the posting of old licenses before getting the one for the current period."

"THE TRIBUNE found one grocery where a bar had been conducted under a tobacco license. Do you think other such cases exist?"

"Chicago is a city of 2,000,000 souls," the Mayor replied, "and covers an area of 186 square miles. There probably are a good many cases of lawbreaking that are not found out, and an occasional instance of this kind might occur."

Present Way Seems Best.

"Do you see a need of changing present conditions?"

"I say again," said the Mayor, "that the way now followed seems to afford the best financial return to the city. By licensing saloons the city recognizes the liquor traffic, and the same standpoint must be taken that is assumed toward any other individual who receives licenses. Licensing is for the purpose of raising revenue, I don't care how much it is contended that it is for the purpose of securing police regulation. It must be conducted with this end in view."

"Should not the clubs be licensed?" was asked.

"I understand the city tried that once and failed. They go on the principle that a club is a man's home. I see no reason why a club should not keep liquor any more than why it should not be kept in my house. I know I would kick if the city tried to tax me $500 a year. Clubs pay the federal tax of $25 a year because the amount is not worth fighting over, but they would object to paying $500 for a city license."

"Should so-called open houses be required to take out a city license?"

"If we did that we would be roasted by every church in the city. But if the Council should instruct me to take that step, I'll do it. I'm willing."

"Should not the Masonic Temple restaurant pay the city tax?"

"It certainly should, if liquor is sold there. When I learned that the restaurant in the Union station was selling liquors without a license I directed the City Collector to get a list of the payers of federal liquor licenses so as to check up and see if any liable individuals or firms are escaping the city tax. We shall get after the 'bumboat,' too, if possible, though in the days when 'Black Jack' Yattaw was at that business it was held that the city could not interfere."

Alderman Nelson's Statement.

It was Alderman Nelson of the Thirty-second Ward who tried some time ago to stir up the City Collector's office. He declared yesterday that the Collector, in issuing "saloon permissions" on a "partial payment plan," was acting in violation of law.

"The laxity with which the City Collector regulates the issuance of liquor licenses," said Alderman Nelson, "is the result of a political compact between the breweries and the administration. The Collector, on his own initiation, has instituted a plan by which the city is made to accept the guarantee of breweries in lieu of the cash payments of the individual saloonists for liquor licenses. The influence of the brewery constituency is brought to bear in this way. The saloonists, backed by the breweries, claim they are too poor to pay the license fee all at one time in advance. The Collector then accepts a partial payment from the saloonist or a guarantee from the brewery. In neither of these cases is a license certificate granted, and the saloonist is permitted to do business without displaying his certificate and in violation of the law.

"Whether the 'partial payments' are turned over to the city the Collector's books do not show. It is evident to me, however, that, inasmuch as the administration chooses flagrantly to violate the law, the payments go to the campaign fund. The breweries' guarantees are not recorded so far as I am able to learn. In this way the city's source of revenue is turned into a source of spoliation.
source of spoliation."

Inspector Hunt Reviews Work.

Police Inspector Hunt of the Southern Division said:

"The Hyde Park police have been working vigorously against 'blind pigs.' We now have evidence against over seventy druggists and the warrants will be served tomorrow and Tuesday. I have sent men to the Chicago Beach Hotel, the Del Prado, and other places where they have been unable to secure any evidence. The Windermere is outside the district, although fronting on the north end of Jackson Park. The Hyde Park club is as bad as any of them, but no one can get in there."

Alderman Jackson Wants Action.

Alderman William S. Jackson said: "If the conditions exist as told in THE TRIBUNE this morning the Council should investigate the matter thoroughly and take some decisive action. If the government is enforcing the collection of its revenue with ten inspectors and the city is not compelling the payment of the saloon licenses with its forty-four inspectors, but one conclusion can be reached—that the city inspectors are not working.

"As to the granting of permits by the city for the opening of saloons without taking out a license, I presume that there is no warrant of law for such action, and if it is resulting in any loss to the city the practice should be stopped."

Kerfoot Says "Too Economical."

City Controller Kerfoot believes that saloons are doing business in Chicago without licenses only because the City Collector is not provided with a sufficient corps of assistants.

"There has been too much economy in the Collector's department," he said. "As a result his force has been so pruned down that he cannot cope with the violators. He is forced to rely on the police, and unfortunately the police do not seem to be doing their duty."

Coyne Says "Splendid Work."

"THE TRIBUNE is doing splendid work when it takes up an investigation of the collection of the revenue due the city from the handlers of liquor," said Frank E. Coyne, Collector of Internal Revenue, last evening.

"Are the city officials accustomed to examining the records of your office to see who are paying federal licenses?"

"City Collector Brandecker wrote me last week asking me if I would permit an examination of the books of my office," said Mr. Coyne, "and I replied that our books were always open for inspection. As a result a force of clerks was sent down from the City Hall on Friday and the city is now making a copy of the list of holders of government licenses. This is the first time the city has inspected our records since I assumed charge of the office, and as far as I can learn it is the first time the city ever has sought any information from an examination of the government records."

METHODS IN OTHER CITIES.

Statements from All Over the Country Show Cash Is Demanded in Advance for Licenses.

In order to learn whether the "flexible" methods of dealing with liquor sellers, which City Collector Brandecker has substituted for the municipal and State laws, is in vogue in other important cities, THE TRIBUNE sent inquiries here and there throughout the country. The replies are given herewith:

In Advance in New York.

New York, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Under the Raines law regulating saloons the collection of saloon license fees is not under the control or regulation of the city, but is done by State officers. The fee for the entire fiscal year must be paid in cash in advance.

Method in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—In Boston liquor licenses of all grades are paid for in full in advance. It is the business of a special detail of police known as the liquor squad to see that the regulations are carried out to the letter, and any failure to do so results in a prompt revocation of the license, in which case no part of the sum paid for the license is refunded.

Cash Basis in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The San Francisco saloon license system is conducted on a strictly cash basis. "No money, no license," is the motto of the license collector. Furthermore, every saloon must display the license on the wall, where it is visible to any one.

St. Louis Has Cash System.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—All saloonkeepers in this city are required to pay a license of $300 in advance every six months, regardless of the investment. The brewers carry a large proportion of the smaller dramshops, but in all cases the license must be forthcoming in advance.

Not "Carried" in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Cleveland always has enforced strictly the Dow tax, which declares that saloon licenses must be paid in advance, twice a year, in December and June. The saloon tax is collected by the county, and M. A. Lander, Treasurer of Cuyahoga County, said that never to his knowledge has the county "carried" the license of a single saloonkeeper. Police Judge William Fiedler said: "In all my experience in Cleveland I never have known of a case where the county has 'carried' the license of a saloonkeeper, either of the better or lower class."

Exposed in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Recently the local newspapers have exposed cases where the city administration permitted saloons to run without payment in advance of the city license. As soon as these cases were exposed prompt payment was made. There are hundreds of liquor retailers in the city that do not pay city license, but these are chiefly drug stores and resorts. The Liquor League of Indiana is now waging a war on these, claiming that the Indiana school fund loses several hundred thousand dollars annually in this way.

Advance Basis in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich. Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The law regarding the running of saloons here is strict. For selling liquor and beer the license is $500, cash, in advance; for selling beer alone, $300, cash, in advance. Applicants give bonds to comply with the law. In all cases cash must be forthcoming when the licenses are issued. A strict watch is kept on the saloons in respect to licenses. No saloon is allowed to run when the license has expired.

Strict in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—A saloonkeeper is compelled to file a bond for $5,000 as a guarantee of good conduct. He is permitted then to begin business. The Council passes upon the application. If it is rejected the saloon is closed at once. If accepted, the saloonkeeper must take out his license at once and pay $1,000 in cash. If he does not do so the saloon is closed peremptorily.

Milwaukee Wants Money First.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—All saloon licenses must be paid in advance in Milwaukee, and they must be paid in cash or with a certified check. If the City Treasurer should "carry" any of them he does so at his own risk, and he would have to make good should they fail to pay.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The law regulating saloon license is rigidly enforced in Philadelphia. Applications must be accompanied by $1,000 cash. There is no "carrying."

Omaha Checks Up.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The collection of the $1,000 license fee from each saloon is one point upon which the local city government is particularly scrupulous. A saloonkeeper must deposit his license money before Jan. 1, or his place of business is closed promptly. The money must be in the Clerk's hands even before the application is published. Officials check over the saloons of the city, making sure that each one is complying with the law.

CITIZENS GIVE THEIR VIEWS.

Speak for Strict Enforcement of Liquor Tax Law and Suppression of Low Resorts.

Citizens of Chicago freely expressed their views of the lax and illegal methods of the City Collector's office regarding the collection of liquor licenses. Interviews on the subject follow:

FRANKLIN H. HEAD, President Civic Federation—The liquor tax law should be strictly enforced. If the saloonkeeper cannot pay the tax when it is due, as prescribed by State law and city ordinances, let him shut up his place. Failure on the part of the city to take this stand works an injustice to the honest saloonkeeper and so to the citizens of Chicago. "The Tribune's" investigation will have a good effect to this end. Every phase of the question was worked out.

WILLIAM T. BAKER—There is no question as to the impropriety of the city extending leniency to saloons of the low sort. I believe the saloon licenses are not high enough. The practice of the city administration in permitting saloonkeepers to pay in installments shows to what an extent the saloons run the city.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH—There are many small saloons that find it difficult to pay $500 all at once, and when they are decently conducted they might well be allowed to pay quarterly. Any saloon that is a nursery for crime should not be permitted to run at all, much less be helped along by the city by means of extension of time for license payments.

LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS—The result of "The Tribune's" remarkable investigation is significant of either official negligence or favoritism, and, in either case, is a revelation of grave importance to the public.

FRANK G. LOGAN—The prevalence of non-licensed saloons shows unbusiness-like conduct of the revenue-collecting department of the administration.

DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH—It is a shame and an outrage that the city should be in any manner lenient with saloons that are not conducted within bounds of decency. It should be the one purpose to drive out of business every saloon that serves to encourage crime or to shelter men of the criminal class. It is a poor financial policy, and absolutely detestable from a moral viewpoint.

ADOLPH MOSES—As I understand the proposition, it has been the common practice to allow this state of affairs under all administrations. I know it is a violation of the law. The practice of allowing saloons to go without a license may be misused. If it is used as a political measure it should be stopped and the law enforced.

THOMAS A. HALL, ex-President Hyde Park Protective Association—I cannot say what the action of the Hyde Park Protective association in regard to this investigation will be. The violation of law is an outrage.

W. H. BRINTNALL, President Hyde Park Protective Association—This matter of "blind pigs" in Hyde Park will be brought up before the next meeting of our Executive committee. We have known that several hotels were furnishing liquor without licenses, and have requested the hotel people to discontinue its sale. They will not admit that it is sold.

JOHN KUNTZE of Kuntz-Remmler Company, Saloonkeeper—The practice of allowing saloons to sell liquors without licenses is unfair to the saloonkeepers who pay for their licenses. Something ought to be done by the saloonkeepers to have the laws enforced.

CHARLES DEUBLER, Saloonkeeper—It is certainly unfair to the majority of saloonkeepers to allow some to run saloons without licenses. I believe that the men who are running saloons without licenses will be forced to pay for them now that they have been exposed.

GEORGE BIRKHOFF JR.—The exposure was a revelation to me. With police in every street and familiar with the interior of every saloon, the City Collector cannot claim that the tax-dodging is done without his knowledge.

JOHN S. MILLER—The idea is untenable that any saloon tax-dodging could be done if the authorities did their duty. I think the citizens of Chicago should demand of the City Council that an investigation be instituted.

FRED W. UPHAM—I can't understand why Uncle Sam can find 8,505 saloons in Chicago and the City Collector can find only 6,431. It indicates that unlicensed saloons are being permitted to run with knowledge and consent of the administration.

HENRY L. TURNER—If the Mayor's and City Collectors neglect to enforce the law, and readprofit, then the business men should oust them.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL—So long as there the City Collector is not doing the duty for which he is being paid. I think the City Council should order an investigation at once.

SAMUEL INSULL—I want to see the saloons pay their full share of the city's expenses.

WALTER C. HAT[illegible] immediate steps. The City Council should present sources of re[illegible] neglected.

CANAL TICKET MADE UP.

DEMOCRATS DECIDE ON CANDIDATES FOR DRAINAGE TRUSTEES.

Alexander Jones to Be Renominated—T. J. Webb and Fred Eldred for Vacancies—Preparing Carter Petitions—Congressman Lorimer Sent For in Haste—A. J. Stone Republican Aspirant for Alderman—Pingree for Nominee Instead of Bryan.

It was given out in Democratic circles yesterday that all disputes over the nomination of the ticket for drainage trustees had been settled, and the nominees would be Frank Wenter, Thomas Smyth, and Alexander Jones, present members, and Thomas J. Webb and Fred Eldred, new members.

The matter in dispute has been the renomination of Alexander Jones, it having been conceded that all along Trustees Wenter and Smyth were to be named. Thomas Gahan and other strong influences were back of Jones and the Mayor was inclined to help him along, but Secretary Burke was of the opinion that a stronger candidate could be found and opposed the nomination. It was stated yesterday, however, that Burke had finally agreed to the renomination of Jones providing Webb and Eldred were named for the vacancies. It is almost certain that one of the five Democratic candidates will be beaten, and the friends of Burke put it that he had made up his mind, as one candidate had to be sacrificed, that it might be as well to renominate Jones and let him take his chances of being elected. Wenter and Smyth are both reasonably sure of election under the minority plan, and Webb is considered a strong candidate, while Eldred made a creditable showing as a candidate for County Clerk at the last county election, when he ran against Phil Knopf.

It was the intention of the Republicans to renominate all five of the present Republican trustees. Zina R. Carter, however, said the other day that he was not looking for a renomination, and it is possible some other candidate than Braden may be chosen.

To Circulate Carter Petitions.

The managers of the Hanecy headquarters said they had information of preparations to circulate petitions through the various wards pledging the support of the signers to Judge Carter. They made light of the movement, but other Republicans said if such petitions were circulated they would receive a great number of signatures.

Judge Hanecy was at Mount Vernon all day. He goes to Carmi, Newton, and Robinson today, Effingham, Marshal, and Paris tomorrow, Charleston and Mattoon Wednesday, and will be in Chicago on Thursday.

The primaries for Perry County are to be held today, and the promise is for a lively time between the Cullom and the Tanner forces.

It was reported that Congressman Lorimer had been sent for in hot haste to look after the situation in Cook County.

A. J. Stone Candidate for Alderman.

Albert J. Stone has announced himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for Alderman in the Eleventh Ward. He is in receipt of an address signed by General Fitz-Simons, George Mason, C. B. Samson, William J. Wilson, and a long list of other Republicans, asking him to become a candidate. Alderman Colson is not a candidate, but it is understood John Stitts will contest with Mr. Stone.

In the Second Ward the two Republican factions have come to an agreement whereby Alderman Pike is to have the naming of the candidate for Alderman. The Democratic nomination will be given to Alderman Gunther.

Pingree as Democratic Candidate.

Ex-Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis of Washington was at the Auditorium Annex during the day on his way to Washington, where he will appear before the Supreme Court in behalf of the Alaskan Miners' association in an effort to secure a reversal of a recent ruling made by Land Commissioner Hermann. In this ruling it was held that the ocean beach near Cape Nome was to be used for the benefit of Alaska and that no titles could pass of placer mining claims.

Mr. Lewis told of a movement looking to making Governor Pingree of Michigan the nominee of the Democratic party instead of William Jennings Bryan.

"On the Pacific coast," he said, "there is a feeling favorable to ex-Governor Stone of Missouri, but I was surprised on reaching Chicago to learn of a movement in favor of Governor Pingree by an element of Chicago Democrats. As I hear it the belief is that Governor Pingree will be able to unite conflicting elements."

POPULISTS MAY NAME BRYAN.

Texas Chairman Says Silver Leader Will Accept Nomination of Party if Offered.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 28.—The Populists of Texas publicly announce that W. J. Bryan will accept the nomination of that party for President if it is offered him. A circular letter outlining the plan of action for the coming campaign was today issued by Chairman J. H. Foster of the Twelfth Congressional District, who claims to secure his information from national headquarters.

The circular letter says if the Bryan Democracy reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896 with a direct legislation plank as an issue and nominates W. J. Bryan and some irreproachable Southern man, such action will be the death of the Populist party.

The letter says a plan has been outlined for the Populist convention to reaffirm the Omaha platform, with direct legislation as the paramount issue and nominate Bryan and some Southern Populist. It declares the free silver Republicans will indorse the platform and its candidates and that Mr. Bryan's friends will go before the national Democratic convention with a demand for the indorsement of the action of the Populist convention, and it is argued they will not refuse.

REFUSES TO ISSUE THE CALL.

County Clerk at Champaign Will Not Order Primary, Holding Law Has No Force.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The County Clerk of this county has refused to issue the call for holding a primary election to choose delegates to the Republican county convention, called to meet in this city on May 3, holding that the primary election law is not in force in the county.

The question arises from the fact that in November, 1898, the people adopted the primary election law passed at the special session of the Legislature in that year, and at the session in 1899 another primary law was passed, which has not been adopted in this county.

The inference is drawn that the primary law is not in force, and the papers are in process of preparation for beginning a quo warranto proceeding next week to test the validity of the clerk's course, and therefore, of the applicability of the law to this county without a further vote for its adoption. The Republican and Democratic committees have both agreed to unite in the proceedings.

Morgan Gains in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—One-fourth of the members of the next legislative caucus have been nominated. Senator Morgan has thirty pledged; Joseph Johnston claims thirty, and Congressman Oats two. Johnston has been ahead until recently.

Bohemians Form a Republican Club.

The North End Bohemian Republican club of the Ninth Ward was organized yesterday at Sistek's Hall, Twelfth and Paulina streets. Anton Dvorak was chosen President and Joseph A. Smrkal Secretary.

C. W. Jones Aids in Poolroom Raid.

C. W. Jones, Secretary of the Englewood Law and Order league, accompanied Englewood police and aided them in a raid on the poolroom owned by Frank Miller, at 6821 Halsted street, on Saturday night. The proprietor and his brother, E. A. Miller, and five boys, Joseph Eckhund, William Wasson, James H. Rosecrans, Harry Duclo, and Georgs Hoke, were arrested.

Pretty novelties in burnt and painted leather, wood, etc., for menu cards, card prizes, dance favors, gifts, etc., on hand or specially made to orders. Fine Leather Co., 204 Central Music Hall, Chicago.

STORIES TOLD BY SOLDIERS

Firing at "Long Tom."

An eye witness of the action at Nicholson's Nek gives a most interesting account of the working of the naval guns, which undoubtedly saved the position that day. "The twelve-pounders were tied to the back of ox wagons, and thus sent out to the front. Two went to take up a position in front of 'Long Tom,' but the Boers made things so hot that the sailors could not start working the guns. They even lost one for a few minutes to the Boers, but they pluckily ran back and retook it. The sailors, however, stuck to their work, and their third shell burst just to the right of 'Long Tom,' while the fourth burst right on it. There was a big cloud of smoke and the gun was seen to be dismounted. After this the sailors had a rest until the Boers came back and remounted it. Then they let drive three shells just as the muzzle came into sight again; all of them fell into the redoubt and upset the big gun again."—London Globe.

Breaking Wild Horses.

A letter from a trooper in the Lancers now with Lord Methuen's force contains the statement that "we lost 100 horses coming from India to Africa, and when we came to Africa we had remounts given us that had never had a saddle on their backs before or a bit in their mouths!. We have to go and put a saddle on and a bit and bridle in their mouths straight away; they won't let you go near them, but you have to."—London Telegraph.

How Spies Are Executed.

"You can hardly realize what an awful scene a battlefield is," writes a gunner in the Royal Field Artillery from Orange River. "The most painful thing to see was a Dutch spy, who was caught trying to poison some horses, and he was tried and sentenced to be shot. The fellow was marched to his own grave. He was stood over it, and then there were twelve soldiers marched out, who had to pick up rifles out of a group of twelve. There were six of these loaded and six unloaded, so none of the men knew who shot him. The poor chap never said a word. It was all over in a few minutes."—London Mail.

Oom Paul's Irishmen.

This is from an Irishman in south Africa: "It is true that in Pretoria there are a few Irish with Oom Paul in all his doings, but few from having any hatred of England and more from the fact that they are like hundreds of others, living on concessions given them, or more probably are receiving a little of the £80,000 devoted last year to secret service. I have an intimate knowledge of Irishmen all over the country, and have no hesitation in saying that 95 per cent of them are with the old country in this quarrel, and, indeed, at all times."—London Mail.

Where the Mule Rules.

A correspondent sends to the London News from De Aar the following: "Down to the hour of closing this letter the army of the west is but an army of mules. It is the reign of the donkey. There must be mules here from every mule growing nation. I was in the reading-room when Captain Mackenzie, whom commands the Remount Camp, came in, in evident despair. 'What do you think?' he groaned. 'They have now sent me a thousand Italian mules. Protect us from such scenes of emancipated vigor as I have just looked upon!'

"In truth the mule rules here. I do not like to measure his numerical strength, but it must be in thousands. The veldt is blackened with the multitude, and his ears bite the sky line like the points of countless bell tents. The Kaffirs appointed to keep the mules off the camp had hopelessly to surrender. They were unequal to the task. But Tommy came to the rescue with a couple of tin cans, which, beaten at the tail of any mule or any number of mules, gives the most surprising results."

Prison Life at Pretoria.

A British officer, now a prisoner at Pretoria, wrote home as follows: "Fortune has been unkind to us, and here the whole or nearly the whole regiment is, having been taken prisoners of war. All letters are read before being posted, so I can say nothing of what led to it or how it happened. It is a terrible business. You need fear for me no more, as my fighting is over as far as this war is concerned, though I wish from my heart that my safety had not been gained in this miserable way. I have been doing without luxuries since we left Dundee a fortnight ago. The worst of it is the extreme dullness, as we are only allowed to go out on the race course, and not into the town, so there is nothing to do or see. We are in a large shed on the race course. There are about fifty officers prisoners."—London Mail.

Thinking of His Mother.

The following occurs in a letter sent by a reservist, now in hospital at Wynberg, to his aged mother, who requests that his name and regiment shall be withheld: "When we were in the thick of the fight all I said was 'God bless mother.' I saw our men struck down, and I felt I must stop to pick them up, but could not. I saw my old chum down, and he was dead for sure. But on we went. Then I felt an awful pain in my shoulder and it went dark all around me. I tried to walk, but was kicked by a horse, and then I seemed always in a dark country—silence and shadows all about me. I thought this was death, and I felt sorry I had not been a better man and that I had given you so much trouble. This was my punishment. I saw your face, mother, so sad, as you used to look at me. . . . The nurse who attends me is an angel. She says she will send this."—London Mail.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The residence of former Congressman Frederick Remann was destroyed by fire at Quincy. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $5,000.

William Wood of Pearl Bryan fame has left the navy and is working for a San Francisco newspaper.

Fire at Kokomo, Ill., destroyed the Goelitz brass works. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

A block of frame buildings were destroyed by fire at Ramsey, Ill. Loss, $10,000. Incendiarism charged.

Major Thomas A. Brander, past Grand Commander of the Virginia Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans, is dead at Richmond, aged 60 years.

A receiver has been appointed at Saratoga, N. Y., for the Ballston Terminal railroad, a twelve-mile county trolley line, owned by Philadelphia capital and bonded for $250,000.

A. W. Aitken Catches a Burglar.

A. W. Aitken visited his plumbing shop, at 123 West Lake street, yesterday and found a burglar trying up a bundle of brasses. The burglar attacked Aitken, but Policemen

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy	2 cents
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents
Daily, per month	50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month	75 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months	1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.50
Daily, with Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months	3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month	.75
Sunday issue, one year	2.00
Sunday issue, one month	.25

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint at the office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1900.

Pipeman Egan's Brave Deed.

Pipeman Patrick Egan, who saved the life of Rose Ingledew at the fire on Washington street Friday evening, proved himself in every way a hero. It required resourcefulness, great strength, courage, and presence of mind to accomplish the feat of catching the girl after her perilous jump from the window above him, surrounded as they were by smoke and fire. It is also an indication of her own coolness that the girl did not lose her head and make a miscalculation, which might have been perilous to her as well as to her rescuer. Egan's exploit is not only a credit to himself but to the whole department, which is made up of just such cool, plucky, resourceful heroes as Egan, who not only know what their duty is but just how to do it.

Sousa's Idea of an Ideal Band.

John Philip Sousa, the band leader, who will take his band with the Paris exposition upon the invitation of Commissioner General Peck for service every day of the fair and for special service at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue on July 4 and the French national fête on July 14, contributes to the current number of the Independent his idea as to what an ideal band should be, though he is certain it does not exist and most likely never will. "To attain the ideal in the band and orchestra," he says, "we must have perfection of leadership, perfection of players, and perfection of instruments." These are unquestionably essential factors of the ideal band, but Mr. Sousa overlooks another important factor. Granted the perfect leader, perfect players, and perfect instruments, how about the perfect music? If Mr. Sousa had this trinity of perfection at his hands, would he continue to perform that monotonous succession of two-steps, rag times, cake walks, and potpourris of popular hymn tunes which now constitute the staple of his repertory? If so it would hardly be worth while for Mr. Sousa to have an ideally perfect band.

Buying at Home.

The answer of Mr. Cownie of the Iowa Board of Control to the criticism of the board's policy in purchasing supplies outside the State should set criticism at rest. In the first place, the law requires that the board advertise for bids, and when it has bids it is clearly its duty to spend the State's money wisely and economically by buying the best goods at the cheapest prices. The Iowa firms are favored when prices are equal, and surely more could not be asked, except by the firms who sought the contracts and failed to get them. "If we farmers took our stock to Chicago and they refused to buy it because we weren't residents of Illinois we would think it remarkable," says Mr. Cownie. In this last remark of his is the answer to many arguments that are made in small towns. Merchants are constantly declaring that it is the duty of the people in the community to buy at home instead of in the cheaper markets, it being urged that personal interests and the individual pocketbook should be sacrificed for the good of the locality. The merchant himself does not act on this plan. He buys his goods wherever he can get them cheapest, and that is exactly what any one should do. It is only in a small town that such notions can obtain. Fancy any one in Chicago paying 20 per cent more for Illinois vegetables or 40 per cent more for Cook County vegetables than they need pay for Iowa products merely because of a desire to help the county's farmers or those of the State.

BULLER'S RETREAT.

The fate of General Cornwallis' army at Saratoga seems to be in store for that of General White at Ladysmith. Clinton was unable to relieve the former and General Buller can do nothing for the latter, whose men must be nearly out of food and ammunition. General Buller has withdrawn his forces from the north bank of the Tugela. His flanking movement, which it was thought might result in the relief of Ladysmith, has proved a failure. How costly a failure it has been is not known yet, but he must have lost heavily. The casualties at Potgieter's Drift were not light. Those at Spion Kop have not been reported yet.

The relief of Ladysmith being seemingly impossible, a new plan of campaign will have to be devised, for it is not possible that General Buller will keep on butting his head against the Boer intrenchments which confront him. He must move in some other direction if he wants to get into Transvaal territory or to force the Boers to come out and fight him in the open.

It has been the opinion of many military experts that Ladysmith and the garrison should have been left to their fate and a different line of operations should have been adopted—that a powerful force should have been marched directly into the territories of the Orange Free State, for instance. But while that may have been the wisest course to pursue, probably the deliberate abandonment of General White's army would have provoked a storm of popular indignation. It would have been impossible to make the people believe that army could not be relieved.

When Parliament meets tomorrow it will meet under gloomier auspices than at any time since the Crimean war. It will have to decide what shall be done—if anything can be done—to break this endless chain of British reverses. The British armies have been outmaneuvered and outfought thus far in spite of their numerical superiority. But if they continue to lose men as they have been losing them that superiority of numbers will cease to exist. Then what will happen?

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

Congress is asked to spend "not to exceed" $9,000,000 in any one year and "not to exceed $20,000,000" in twenty years "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States." This is a praiseworthy object. It is claimed that by paying out "not to exceed" $9,000,000 a year in subsidies for ships—mostly "ocean greyhounds"—the shipping marine of the United States will be "built up," and the ocean freight charges paid by Americans will be reduced $50,000,000 a year. Most of the money, however, is to go to fast ships, and, unfortunately, little to freighters. What proposition can be more fascinating than to pay out $9,000,000 to save $50,000,000? That is a greater profit than the promoters of industrial combines offer in their attractive prospectuses.

But it is as expedient for Congress as it is for a private individual to look carefully into a scheme which offers a profit of over 400 per cent. It is advisable to see who are the promoters of the scheme, and to find out whether they are not the persons who are to make, individually, the big profits they talk of. It is well to inquire who are the "friends of the people" who are urging the passage of the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill, and what their personal interest, if any, is in its passage.

THE TRIBUNE has stated on excellent authority that if that bill is passed in its present form the International, or "American," Navigation company—that is, the line owning the Paris, New York, St. Louis, and St. Paul—would on the basis of a year ago or more get three-fifths of all the money disbursed under the bill. Naturally, all who are connected with that company believe that in the interests of "commerce and foreign trade," and to save the people $50,000,000 a year in freight charges, the Hanna-Payne bill should become a law, and are working for it. Incidentally they know that their company will obtain for a time a greater subsidy than any other steamship line now in existence is taking in as its gross receipts.

Among the officers of the so-called "American line" company who are laboring professedly for the public welfare are Clement A. Griscom, President, and W. H. Barnes, Alexander J. Cassatt, and W. E. Elkins, directors. That is not the only directory, however, of which these gentlemen are members. They are also directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and Cassatt is President of that company. This corporation is notoriously a "friend of the people." This is the road which labored unsuccessfully to have Judge Paxson made a member of the Interstate Commerce commission, but was more successful in its efforts to have W. S. Shallenberger made Second Assistant Postmaster General, an official who has immediately under his supervision the railway mail service and the weighing of all the mails and the fixing of compensation paid to the railroads therefor under the statutes.

John D. Archbold, professional defender of trusts, and Henry H. Rogers are also directors of the International Navigation company. The first named is a prominent director and the last named director and Vice President of the Standard Oil company. When some great raid on the public purse is planned what "friend of the people" is more certain to be in it than the Standard Oil company?

There is a concern known as the National Transit company, which is a part of the Standard Oil trust and controls its oil distributing business. Its relations with the Pennsylvania company are exceedingly intimate. Among the directors of the National Transit company are Archbold, H. H. Rogers, and Clement A. Griscom. The latter is the connecting link between the International Navigation company, the Pennsylvania railroad, and the Standard Oil company.

William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil company is one of the directors of the National City Bank of New York, which borrowed at will government bonds owned by the Standard Oil company and put them up as it chose to secure important deposits of public moneys.

Thus the quadrilateral is complete—the International Navigation company ("American" Steamship line), the Standard Oil company, the Pennsylvania railroad, and the National City Bank. About everybody connected with those concerns is a firm believer in the merits of the Hanna-Payne shipping subsidy bill.

Has their judgment in the past as to what was for the best interests of the people been so delicate and impartial as to make it advisable to vote "not to exceed" $9,000,000 a year out of the Treasury because they say "the people" will save and make money by it? May it not be that, in their judgment, "we are the people"?

"The trail of the serpent" is over the Hanna-Payne bill. It is devised principally by one of the most odious trusts in this country. Its object is not to "build up the merchant marine," but to enrich the promoters of the enterprise. Congressmen should not vote for it until they have examined its provisions carefully and decided on their own judgment whether it is not really intended to make the rich richer and the poor poorer instead of being, as it pretends, a measure "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States."

CITY AND COUNTRY GIRLS.

A Chicago firm is going to put up a building in some small country town within reasonable distance of this city and hire country girls to work in it at shirt and coat making. Two reasons are given for not using Chicago labor. One is that the farmers' daughters whom it is desired to employ are strong, healthy, and willing to work. Having been reared "among green fields instead of amid towering flats, they will be more efficient employés." It is said without qualification that "the girl who is reared in the city is not so strong as the country girl, and she cannot accomplish the same amount of labor." The other reason is that a factory in the country will have less trouble with unions than one in the city.

It is more than likely that work in the country factory will not be interrupted so often by strikes. But with all respect to the merits and charms of the girls who have been reared among green fields and under the shadow of forest trees there is reason to doubt their ability to run sewing machines any faster than their city sisters, who never saw running brooks and cannot tell a field of wheat from one of oats. It is probable that if there were a competitive trial the latter would come out ahead. With less physical strength, perhaps, they have more nerve force and more endurance.

City people not only walk more rapidly than do the country people, but they are more alert in their motions. When they work they are under a severer strain. The quickness of the clerk in the city dry goods store astonishes his country brother. When the mechanic who has learnt his trade in the country comes to the city he has to hurry to keep up with his fellow-workers. He learns the new pace before long, but he never would learn it were he to stay in the village where he was brought up.

There are many things the untrained hands of the city girl would do poorly. If set at butter or cheese making she would be a wretched worker for a time. But when it comes to a question of skill in the running of sewing machines, which both city and country girls are in the habit of using, the former will come out ahead. They will sew more rapidly, and they will stand the long hours and steady work better. Just so did the regiments recruited in the cities stand best the unaccustomed privations and hardships of the war for the union.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Herbert Putnam, the new Librarian of Congress, has been taking stock of his great establishment and sets forth some of the results in the February number of the Atlantic Monthly. His report is far from being wholly encouraging. While the national library is the greatest collection of books in the Western Hemisphere, and while it now has the most magnificent library building in the world, its usefulness is marred by many surprising defects. It cannot be compared with the British Museum or the Bibliothèque Nationale either in comparative completeness or in effective systematization. Mr. Putnam admits that it is surpassed in almost every department by municipal or endowed libraries of smaller compass in various parts of the country.

The library now consists of 850,000 printed books, 250,000 pamphlets, 26,000 manuscripts, 50,000 maps, 277,000 pieces of music, and 70,000 prints of photographs, etchings, and the like. But these figures include the law library of 103,000 volumes, still at the Capitol, and the Smithsonian collection of 90,000 volumes. They include duplicates to the extent of one-third of the collection. The major part of the library, of course, is the result of the copyright law, which brings in all sorts of books, good, bad, and indifferent. But even here there is no certainty that a valuable book will reach the library. The law requires the sending of two copies for the completion of the copyright, but Mr. Putnam complains that in the case of costly works the authors either go without a copyright or merely make application, mark their works copyrighted, and then neglect to clinch the patent by sending the books. As long ago as 1867 a penalty of $25 was established for such default, but it can be enforced only by proceedings in a federal court, and the overburdened librarian has hitherto been too busy to prosecute the offender in a single instance.

In State and municipal documents the library is especially defective, for these are not copyrighted, and there exists no legal requirement for their transmission to Washington. The same is true in regard to books relating to foreign governments. As the library is primarily for the use of Congress, these are bad defects. Even the law library, though one of the largest in the United States, is declared by Mr. Putnam to be inferior in efficiency to that of the New York Bar association, or to the Social Law Library of Boston, or to various other law libraries in the United States.

The worst defect of the library is its archaic classification and its lack of an adequate catalogue. The books are still arranged, even in the new building, upon the plan used by Jefferson in the 6,700 volumes with which he founded the institution in 1815. Last year a reclassification was begun, but has thus far extended to but one of the forty-four departments. Lack of help in the catalogue department has now brought this work to a standstill. Accessions are still being classified under the old system, which means so much work to be undone later. The books have no numbers, but must be called for by author and title. This in itself is a serious impairment of the library's usefulness. As for printing a catalogue of the collection, this seems to be altogether out of the question. It could not in any case be undertaken until after the completion of a card catalogue, and would then involve fifteen years of work, with an expenditure of not less than $250,000. Even to reclassify the remaining 800,000 books and pamphlets on the dictionary system would require a whole year's work by 448 persons, at a cost of over $350,000.

No further proof is needed to show that this national institution has fared badly amid the vicissitudes of politics, that the value of the collection is seriously impaired, and that continued neglect is still further emphasizing the defects which must some day be corrected at enormous cost in order to make the library of Congress worthy of the magnificent new building in which it is housed.

THE QUAY CASE.

The constitution says:

If vacancies happen [in the Senate] by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

The expiration of the Senatorial term of Matthew S. Quay, March 4, 1899, no successor having been elected, created a vacancy. The Pennsylvania Legislature, which convened in January, remained in session until April 20. It failed to elect a Senator, and the day after it adjourned the Governor of Pennsylvania appointed Mr. Quay to fill a vacancy which it is evident did not occur "during the recess of the Legislature." It occurred while that body was in session.

Nevertheless Mr. Quay claims a seat under that appointment, and a number of Senators, some of them constitutional lawyers, say he is entitled to it. They argue that it is the intent of the constitution to provide, as far as possible, that every State shall have two Senators, and that the clause quoted above should be construed as meaning that whenever there is a vacancy the Governor shall have the power to fill it, even though it happened while the Legislature was in session and that body deliberately refused to elect a Senator. They strain the language to make it agree with the assumed "intent."

The precedents of a century are against this contention. Never yet has the Senate recognized the right of a State Executive to make a temporary appointment where the vacancy happened or occurred during a session of the Legislature. The first case to come before the Senate was in 1794. A Delaware Senator resigned in December. The Legislature was to meet in January, and the Governor made no appointment. It met in January and adjourned in February without electing a Senator. Then the Governor made an appointment. The Senate decided the appointee had no right to a seat, a session of the Legislature having intervened between the resignation of his predecessor and his appointment. Of the members of the Senate who voted on this case five had been members of the federal convention. Four of them voted that the Governor had no power to appoint. So the rule has been from that day to this.

Against an unbroken array of precedents the friends of Quay set up an interpretation of the constitution which four of its framers repudiated, and the potent fact that Quay is a "good fellow" prevails with some of them over other considerations. That is an argument which never was advanced before in support of a claim to a seat in the Senate. It may have force enough in Quay's case to induce the Senate to reverse all previous decisions.

PROPOSED SUBSIDY SCHEME.

Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern road does not believe that the place where foreign trade is got is in the lobbies of the Capitol. He states his plan for getting that trade as follows:

I propose to build as many vessels as the trade with the Orient will justify, and that will be a great many. The natural market for the Pacific coast is China, Japan, and the Philippines. The docks at Seattle are large enough to accommodate all the shipping for some time, but eventually other harbors will be used.

It is too far from the Pacific coast to the Eastern States to ship many of the products of the Northwest to the East. A market for grain in the Orient will give the farmers a higher price for their grain. The products of the iron mines, of the coal mines, and of the lumber regions in the Northwest can be sold at better advantage in the markets of the Orient than can be had in the East. It is not like forcing something on the market that the people do not want. They want everything we can take to them, and we want their products. We shall have twenty-five steamships in this service within five years. The vessels will be of the largest size, with enormous carrying capacity and slow speed. Speed is not so much of an object as to be able to lay the goods down on the other side of the Pacific, so that they compete with the native products.

The International Navigation company ("American" Steamship line) wants a subsidy of several million dollars a year to assist it in securing foreign trade. Mr. Hill, believing that "the Lord helps those who help themselves," is going to build vessels and send them across the Pacific without a subsidy. Should the Hanna-Payne bill pass he will be one of the beneficiaries, but not on the same grand scale as the International Navigation company.

The "ocean greyhounds" of the American line, which carry comparatively little freight, would receive proportionately more than Mr. Hill's vessels, which would not be driven headlong across the ocean. Under the subsidy bill eleven-knot vessels get only the same premium as sailing vessels, though making a trip in half the time. The bulk of the ocean trade is done by steamers which go at a low rate of speed to save coal and diminish expenses in the fireroom and in other ways. They carry, as a rule, cargoes the speedy delivery of which is not essential. The "tramp" steamers and the exclusively freight lines do the world's traffic, and yet receive cold treatment in a bill the professed object of which is to "build up American trade." The real object is to enrich the stockholders of the International Navigation company—the American line—which is also closely affiliated with the Pennsylvania railroad and the Standard Oil company.

Subsidies are not necessary. Mr. Hill knows it. So do the men who are clamoring for the passage of the Hanna-Payne bill. But they see a chance to get subsidies and naturally want them. Being all of them skilled in such matters, they are moving heaven and earth to get through a measure more profitable than any they have yet been concerned in.

FALLING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

There is an old novel, all unknown to fame, whose title agreeably haunts the mind of the tired reader of modern fiction and commends itself to all lovers of the good and the true. The book is called "He Fell in Love with His Wife," and it was written by a minister, which fact probably accounts for the heroic situation revealed by the title.

Whoever the hero was, his unique virtue puts him in creditable contrast to the heroes of late novels, who invariably fall in love with somebody else's wife. This situation in recent novels has been developed ad nauseam. It is the theme of Winston Churchill's latest story, "Savrola," of one of Maxwell Gray's recent tales, and of Egerton Castle's last novel, "The Light of Scarthby." All of these novels treat this subject in a wholly moral way and refrain from bestowing the rewards of virtue upon the undeserving. But the fact that they should treat the question at all shows that they regard it as a common phase of modern society, whereas, happily for the world, it is a rare and abnormal situation.

Mr. Howells' last novel, "Their Silver Wedding Journey," may seem a little tame, but after all it is pleasant to get into the society of so respectable a pair as Mr. and Mrs. March are and to enjoy the consciousness that since the reader last met them they have not been occupying themselves with coveting their neighbors' wives and husbands.

THE ALDERMANIC PRIMARIES.

The Republican Aldermanic primaries are to be held Wednesday. The Democrats have not set a day for theirs, yet they may wait until month after next before they make their nominations. At all events they will have ample time in which to take advantage of any mistakes their opponents make and to put up competent, trustworthy men in close wards where the Republicans may have been so unfortunate as to select unworthy or weak men. In many of the wards the voters have been educated up to the point where a party nomination will not save the weaker Republican candidate, even though his party can usually count on a majority of the voters.

Therefore it behooves the Republicans to take heed what they do Wednesday. Two years ago they elected their nominees in fourteen wards and failed to do so in twenty wards. They will presumably renominate most of the men they elected in 1898. With few exceptions those Aldermen have made fine records and can be returned to the Council with little or no difficulty. There are some outgoing Democratic Aldermen who have done so well that the Municipal Voters' league recommends their reëlection. It will be useless for a Republican who has a bad record or who is not known to and enjoys the confidence of the reputable voters to make the race against any one of those men. All his electioneering arts will be of no avail. The only way in which a man like Gunther in the Second Ward can be defeated is by the nomination of an admittedly superior man, if he can be found and be induced to run.

But there are other wards the Republicans did not carry two years ago which they can carry this year, provided they make stronger nominations than the Democrats are likely to make. They have from now until next Wednesday to decide what they will do about it. If the great mass of the Republicans in those wards keep away from the primaries and allow the friends of unfit candidates to elect the delegates it will be useless to expect Republican success in such wards. Nor would success be desirable when the price paid for it is the responsibility for the election of a dishonest Alderman.

It is too much to hope that there will be a large vote at the primaries this week, showing that the voters take some interest in the selection of the delegates who are to nominate Aldermen. But should there be such a vote it will be an assurance that an increasing number of citizens are willing to put themselves to a little trouble in order to have a decent Council. It will be an assurance also that a still heavier vote will be cast at the May primaries when the delegates are chosen who will represent the Republicans of this city in the State convention.

PROFESSOR WOODWARD of St. Louis has made the singular discovery that the water from the drainage canal, after purifying the Illinois River, will become spoiled again by the time it reaches the Mississippi and must of necessity pollute the water supply of St. Louis. This will give some idea of the state of mind into which our southwestern suburb is working itself.

THE South Clark street Chinamen will uncork a New Year tomorrow evening and have as good a time as the hoodlums of our new and comparatively raw civilization will permit them to have.

WE note with lively concern the recrudescence of the icebox villain in the holdup drama.

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD may become in time a dangerous rival of Senator Foraker.

MASSACHUSETTS is having more trouble with its gypsy moth, if possible, than with its anti-expansionists.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD is winning victories in peace no less renowned than those he won in war.

AT this writing General Buller appears to be the right man in a tight place.

THE Chester (Ill.) Clarion, peeping through a crack in the fence, says "it will be Reeves or Tanner." What will?

WE learn with surprise from the Chattanooga Times that "haunt" is pronounced "harnt." Is Majah Chawles H. Jones one of the editaws of the Chattanooga Times?

THE country, meanwhile, takes much satisfaction in thinking it will hear no more of Captain Carter and his celebrated case until the robins shall have nested again several times.

FOREIGN countries may feel reasonably sure the United States will not allow itself to be drawn into any serious complication on account of anything the Hon. Webster Davis may do.

THERE has also appeared in evidence recently the St. Louis face.

ALDRICH, the poet, confesses that he smokes the offensive little things, but he usually does it in the privacy of his study, and in the dead of night.

THE statement is reiterated that "Dr." Dowie's new temple is to be patterned after the Mosque of Omar. Commander of the faithful! That will take a lot of muscle, man!

EDITOR SHELDON of the reformed Topeka Capital will feel a strong temptation to use more or less three-em dash language on his proofreaders at the beginning of the second or third day of his incumbency, but he must resist it firmly, as the rest of us do.

COLONEL BRYAN'S brand of bimetallism may be classified as "solid gold-filled."

THE Nebraska grasshopper foreboding has come in this year a close second to the Delaware peach crop rumor.

AT the same time Philadelphia is willing to concede that $100,000 does not look nearly as large in the prospectus as it proves to be in the appendix.

PERSONALS.

Admiral Dewey has presented Mrs. Dewey with a brooch of diamonds set in steel from a Spanish vessel sunk at Manila.

T. B. Aldrich states that he can do his best literary work after smoking a few cigarets. He seldom smokes cigars.

Adlai Stevenson, former Vice President of the United States, says that he much prefers the quiet life of the private citizen to politics.

After objecting to several designs submitted Queen Wilhelmina of Holland declares herself satisfied with the latest portrait of herself which is to adorn the coin of her kingdom. It is said to be a faithful likeness.

The committee engaged in the work of providing for General Wade Hampton a house at Columbia, S. C., in place of the one recently destroyed by fire, has almost completed its work. The building is to be spacious and colonial in style.

Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder, expresses the opinion that England has reached its climax as a world power, that Germany has captured the north Atlantic, and that the United States will be the supreme factor in industrial preëminence.

Professor Ernest Haeckel, the winner of the Turin Royal Academy 10,000 lire prize for the greatest scientific achievement in four years, although a man 70 years old, is athletic enough to ride several miles on a bicycle nearly every day.

The revival of stories about Ruskin has recalled that attributed to him in which he said, in expressing his disapproval of the money-getting propensity of Americans, that Professor Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University was the only gentleman in the United States.

No Need for Indignation.

This advertising trick of interrupting the performance from the stage is still in vogue among the feminine mummers. In the latest case the actress resented the alleged statement of somebody in a box to the effect that her diamonds were paste. Now, supposing that the disparaging words were said, why should they excite anger? Not to have diamonds indicates youth and a simple life on the part of an actress.—New York Sun.

Some Consolation.

"There's one consolation," said the beleaguered wit of Ladysmith, "and that is—"

"What is it?" said the Colonel, dodging a shell.

"If we don't know what is going on in the outside world, we at least have a full knowledge of the things about which the outside world yearns to learn."—Philadelphia North American.

Can Sympathize with Passengers.

The motormen on the surface cars in Troy are on strike, because they cannot have seats. It might help matters out if they could be sent some of the straps to which passengers down here are accustomed to hang.—New York Mail and Express.

Boston Timidity.

"Are we equal to the rôle of world power?" asks our excellent contemporary, the Boston Transcript. Well, if we are not, the sooner we place this nation in the hands of a receiver and hire somebody else to govern us the better.—New York Mail and Express.

Universal Blessing.

Chicago has her drainage ditch,
An added diadem to grace her!
And the St. Louis Colonel another excuse
For never taking any chaser.
—Detroit Journal.

Displeased.

"Your enemies don't abuse you as they used to," said one politician.

"Yes," answered the other. "It's a bad sign. It shows they are no longer afraid of me."—Washington Star.

Might Prove Dangerous.

Colonel Bryan says he is carrying oil to pour on the troubled waters. He should look sharp to see that no reckless fellow-Democrat drops a match into one of the barrels.—Washington Star.

Where the Difficulty Lies.

The plan of ostracizing trust promoters may be a good one. But the great difficulty would lie in getting them to perceive that they were being ostracized.—Washington Star.

Patience May Win.

The newspapers which henceforth daily publishes the rumor that Ladysmith has been relieved is likely to have it right some day.—Albany Evening Journal.

Striking Similarity.

It appears that the Democrats who invited Mr. Bryan to Delaware are the same sort of Democrats who invited him to Maryland.—Washington Post.

Horseless Runaways.

At this stage of the game more automobiles than horses have run away as a result of the introduction of the new machine.—Minneapolis Times.

Lying in Weight.

Askit (waxing political)—"Do you know what is lying in wait for this country?"

Tellit—"The coal man."—Baltimore American.

Considering What They Have Heard.

The Molineux trial has been stopped by the illness of a juror. It is a wonder the jurors in that case are not all dead.—Buffalo Express.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

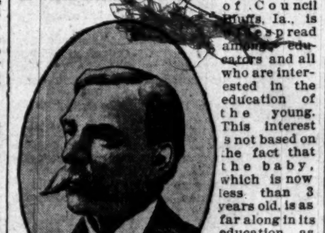
KING OF WESTERN HERMITS.—Out in Kansas, home of "Jerry" Simpson, Mary Lease, and other picturesque characters, old General Hugh Cameron easily takes first rank as the most eccentric of them all. For nearly thirty years he has lived all alone in a cabin which he calls Camp Ben Harrison, located in Glen Burn, six miles from the historic town of Lawrence. Born in New York in 1825, he earned his title in the civil war, being brevetted Brigadier General of volunteers. Before the war he served as professor of mathematics in Rittenhouse Academy at Washington. Afterwards he served as a clerk in the Treasury department. Soon after the war he removed to Kansas and settled in the lonely spot which has since been his home. His dress on all occasions consists of blue overalls and jumper. When McKinley was inaugurated he walked from his hermitage to Washington in order to be present at the ceremony. Because of his odd appearance he was arrested as a suspicious character. In 1892 he entered the race for Congress from the Second District. His platform was the golden rule, the decalogue, and the Declaration of Independence. He is now planning a pedestrian trip to Braintree Mass., the home of John Adams. He declares that the second President of the United States was the king of cranks and that the Kansas representative is in duty bound to visit his Mecca. When General Funston was welcomed home to Kansas he received a note from General Cameron stating that only the fact that the small boys would steal his apples if he should leave Camp Ben Harrison kept him from paying his respects in person.

General Hugh Cameron.

CAUGHT IN THE MESHES OF THE DREYFUS CASE.—John Sabati, a young Frenchman, now employed in a humble capacity in San Francisco, tells a story which illustrates how the Dreyfus case overwhelmed in misfortune almost all who had anything to do with it on either side. He is now 25 years old. When the Dreyfus case came into prominence he was serving as a Lieutenant in the French army. His father was the Mayor of the French City of Bordeaux and a wealthy man. Through the influence of Sabati the first of the celebrated Zola letters was given space in the columns of L'Aurore, then an obscure college paper. Sabati's connection with the publication was discovered, and he was arrested and held for trial by court-martial. Aided by friends, he escaped and came to this country, thus practically deserting from the army. His father, overwhelmed by the disgrace of the son, committed suicide. Meanwhile the former Lieutenant had volunteered for service in the war with Spain. He went to Cuba with Shafter and served for some months, being finally invalided home. On his arrival in New York he found that his mother and sister had visited New York and tried to locate him. Failing in their search, they had taken passage for France on the ill-fated steamer Bourgogne, only to meet death in the terrible disaster which overtook the ship. Sabati himself returned to France, under guarantee of protection, but was arrested and locked up. For the second time he escaped from prison and again sought refuge in the United States.

John Sabati.

BABY PRODIGY AND HOW SHE WAS TRAINED.—Interest in the remarkable case of Viola Rosalia Olerich, the baby prodigy of Council Bluffs, Ia., is spread among educators and all who are interested in the education of the young. This interest is not based on the fact that the baby, which is now less than 3 years old, is as far along in its education as most children in the grammar school. It is due rather to the fact that Professor Olerich foster father and teacher of the little one, claims that she is in no sense a natural prodigy, but simply the product of a new and natural system of education which he has invented. He says that everything she has learned has been in the shape of play, and that he has never attempted to force her to learn anything. She now reads the magazines and newspapers, knows the bones of the body and their names, writes a good hand, and can do simple sums in arithmetic. She has never been punished or spoken to harshly.



H. Olerich.

LARGEST OPERA-HOUSE ON THE CONTINENT.—The largest theater on the North American continent is located at Guadalajara, Mex., known as the City of Palaces. It is of the classic type of architecture and covers an area of more than 11,000 square feet. The stage is 155 feet in width by 55 feet in depth. It has been building for forty-six years and is not yet entirely completed, though over $5,000,000 has been expended upon it.

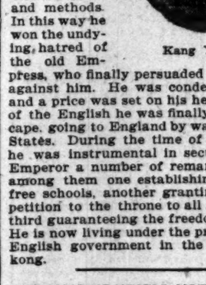
MORE REMARKABLE TWINS.—A correspondent, noting the case of the remarkable twins mentioned in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, calls attention to the equally striking case of the Cobb brothers of Boston, Mass. They were born sixty-six years ago in Malden, Mass., and through a long life have been inseparable. More interesting still is the fact that both have from boyhood been devoted to art. The brothers have worked hand in hand in their purpose to nationalize American art. Cyrus Cobb has won fame both as a sculptor and painter, the soldiers' monument at Cambridge being one example of his work. Meanwhile, Darius Cobb has made a name for himself as a painter of portraits and historical scenes. The brothers served through the war as members of the same company in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers. As if further to emphasize the ties which bound them together, they married sisters on the same day, Jan. 1, 1866.

TWIN ARTISTS OF BOSTON.

WHERE THE HEN IS QUEEN.—Corn is by no means king in Missouri, nor is it even entitled to rank as a member of the royal family. The total value of all the corn and other cereals produced in the State during the last year is largely exceeded by the value of the eggs and poultry raised and sold by the thrifty farmers on the other side of the big bridge. There is said to be a movement on foot to change the State seal, so that the cackling hen, in all its glory, may be given fitting recognition.

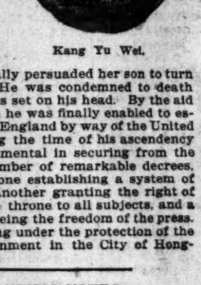
HOW BRIDES ARE PROTECTED IN LITHUNIA.—It is evidently recognized in Lithunia that marriage is much of a lottery. Just before each marriage ceremony is performed it is customary to box the bride's ears somewhat severely. This is done so that, in case the marriage proves unhappy, the bride may plead before the court that she was forced into the marriage, physical violence being used to compel her permission. It is said that this plea is always admitted as sufficient ground for a divorce.

"TEDDY" ROOSEVELT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.—Lord Dundonald, who commands the column of irregular cavalry with Sir Redvers Buller, has been called the "Teddy" Roosevelt of the south African war. His fighting blood comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors. Of most interest to Americans is that Almirante Cochran, tenth Earl of Dundonald, who, after a brilliant career in the British navy, fell into temporary disgrace, was imprisoned and fined, and treated with every indignity. In 1817 he accepted a proposition from the government of Chile to reorganize its navy. By his energy and address the Spaniards were decisively defeated at Valdivia. A little later he entered the service of Brazil as commander-in-chief of the navy. Afterwards he again changed his allegiance and took command of the fleets of Greece. Finally, in 1834, he was restored to his old rank in the English navy, after which he devoted himself chiefly to mechanical pursuits being among the first to advocate the use of steam propellers as war vessels. He died in 1860.



Lord Dundonald.

GREATEST OF CHINESE REFORMERS.—The abdication of the Chinese Emperor practically in favor of the Dowager Empress is thought to put an end to the hopes and plans of Kang Yu Wei, the greatest and most enlightened of Chinese reformers. For some years Kang was the favorite of the Emperor, acting as his teacher and guide in the study and adoption of modern ideas and methods. In this way he won the undying hatred of the old Empress, who finally persuaded her son to turn against him. He was condemned to death and a price was set on his head. By the aid of the English he was finally enabled to escape, going to England by way of the United States. During the time of his ascendency he was instrumental in securing from the Emperor a number of remarkable decrees, among them one establishing a system of free schools, another granting the right of petition to the throne to all subjects, and a third guaranteeing the freedom of the press. He is now living under the protection of the English government in the City of Hongkong.



Kang Yu Wei.

FRESH SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

NETTLE AND THE WEAVING INDUSTRY.—The British Board of Trade Journal states that in recent years nettle fiber has come greatly into favor in the manufacture of fine yarns and tissues. Many factories in Germany use these fibers for spinning and other purposes. Nettle fiber produces one of the finest tissues obtainable from any known kind of vegetable fiber. In view of the importance which this seems likely to attain in connection with the weaving industries, it is intended to introduce the cultivation of nettles, if possible, into the Cameroons. The idea is to prepare the products of this experimental culture at the place where they are obtained, and test them in German factories. Should favorable results follow from these experiments it is intended to organize nettle-growing enterprises on an extensive scale.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON MIND.—In an article in the Veterinarian Mr. Dollar collects examples illustrating the effect of climate on the mind. Goethe could always work better during a high barometer. In July and August the Secretary of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, receives all sorts of absurd projects by post, and the hotter the summer the more foolish they are. Dr. Marcier of Zurich finds from statistics of Swiss asylums that morbid psychical conditions or mental derangements are at a maximum in high summer, a fact which explains why most suicides occur in summer, when the curve for suicides rises to about double the height it has in December. Mr. Charles Linney of the Weather bureau, Illinois, recently showed that crime also attains its maximum in the hot season. Another observation of Mr. Dexter of New York is that a low hygrometric state of the atmosphere increases mental trouble and suicide.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHY.—In his "Outlines of Military Geography" Dr. Macguire says that before 1870 the French officers knew the tactics of the parade ground and had some experience of the war in Algeria, but they did not know the geography of northwestern France, which the Germans did, and this no doubt was one great cause of their disasters. The British now have a sufficiently striking object lesson in south Africa of the evil results of the false economy of delaying a survey, or, at any rate, the production of maps on a sufficiently large scale to enable a General to form an accurate idea of the physical features of a country. A survey has been going on for some years, conducted by able officers under the astronomer royal at Cape Town, but the only maps of the seat of war in south Africa to be purchased are on too small a scale to be of any use for military purposes and are the work of private firms. Dr. Macguire quotes from Bacon, "Above all, for empire and greatness it importeth most that a nation do profess arms as their principal honor, study, and occupation."

HERMANN VON HELMHOLTZ.—In his biography of Helmholtz Professor McKendrick says that, a mathematician by natural inclination and led by circumstances to enter the medical profession, Helmholtz did epoch-making work in many branches of physiology and also in some of the higher branches of applied mathematics. He was the first to determine the speed with which stimuli are propagated along the nerves and found that instead of being, like light or electricity, thousands of miles per second, as was previously supposed, it was only about a hundred yards per second. His ophthalmoscope enables us to see the retina of the living subject, which up to his time had never been seen, being hidden in the darkness of its chamber. To him we owe most of our knowledge of the mechanism by which the ear discriminates pitch, the physiological origin of "beats" and "resultant tones," the physical basis of the difference of

EFFECT OF DUTY ON CUBA

DECISION TO TAX PORTO RICAN IMPORTS MAY CHANGE PLANS.

Possibly Will Create Feeling Against Annexation if Extended to Other Possessions—Manufacturers Oppose Government Powder Plant — Miss Adah Roberts Favorite in Washington Society—War Department Auditor on Decrepit Clerks.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.

President McKinley's change of attitude in regard to free trade with Porto Rico, and the decision to place

Duty May Affect Cuban Annexation.

a small duty on the imports from that island, may have a far-reaching effect on the future of Cuba. For months an impression has been growing that Cuba eventually will become a part of the United States, but now the idea has taken root that if this government is not generous with Porto Rico, especially in the matter of the tariff, the Cubans will hesitate about casting their fortunes with this country.

The suggestion has been made by a number of Republicans that if Porto Rico is to be given little better treatment than foreign nations, the annexation sentiment in Cuba will cease to be agitated, and the Cubans will favor an independent government for the island. On the other hand, there are a great many members of Congress who would be unwilling to annex Cuba if the products of that island should be admitted to this country free of duty.

Senator Spooner, who is opposed to admitting the products of Porto Rico free, had a conference with the President on this subject, and, it is said, converted Major McKinley to his way of thinking. Some members of the Cabinet also agree with Senators Spooner and Platt of Connecticut on the tariff question. During the last few days there has been a perceptible change in the attitude on the part of some of the Republican leaders, and it is almost certain a duty will be levied on the products of Porto Rico.

Uncle Sam is meeting with much opposition from the powder manufacturers of this country in his effort

Object to Nation Making Powder.

to secure an appropriation for a powder plant. The Navy department will require $500,000 next year for powder. Admiral O'Neill, Chief of Ordnance, believes it would be wise to appropriate double that sum, but it is unlikely the Naval committee will agree to this.

There has been discussion whether one appropriation should be made for the purchase and another for the manufacture of the powder. The powder makers are desirous of confining the fund to the purchase of this material instead of having it manufactured at a government plant. Last year the powder makers tried to influence legislation which would prevent the government from making its own powder, and the mild remonstrance which they evoked from the Naval Ordnance bureau was construed as a threat and led to a protest to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary dismissed the case as an unwarrantable accusation. Admiral O'Neill is anxious to establish a small plant at Indian Head, the product of which would not interfere materially with the output of private manufacturers, as the material turned out there would be of small quantity compared with the amount of powder bought of the private concerns.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced by naval officers in getting a site for

Seek Site for Powder Magazine.

a powder magazine in the vicinity of New York, for which purpose the government has at its disposal $600,000. Several boards have been detailed to examine suitable sites, but those which have been favorably reported upon have not been accepted owing to the local influences and objections which are always exerted when it is learned the government is to establish a powder magazine in the neighborhood of settled communities.

The price of land in the sections examined is held at $1,000 an acre. About fifty sites were presented, the most desirable being those within four miles of New York. It is probable, however, the department will not be able to secure a site within forty miles of that city, in which event great inconvenience and some expense would be involved in the transfer of ammunition to ships of war.

There is objection to the shipment of ammunition through the cities, and this adds to the inconvenience of a magazine located at a distance from the ships which require it. The facilities for storing ammunition at navy yards are limited, and the department is constantly in receipt of protests against the shipment of additional stores of this character to the yard, where there are no means of properly protecting them from the weather. It may be necessary to resort to condemnation proceedings to secure the land needed.

Miss Adah Roberts, daughter of "the member from Utah," as her father was wont to style himself,

Washington Society Admires Miss Roberts.

has not been ostracized by the Congressional set. Quite the reverse, she has received much attention and admiration for her bright intellect and scintillating wit. At the large reception given by the wives and daughters of the members who make their homes at the Metropolitan Hotel Miss Roberts was asked to receive with them. She was dressed in a soft yellow crêpe that clung to her figure and swept in undulating folds about her feet. Pink roses and creamy lace were the only ornaments to set off her brunette beauty. She was generally admired.

The Chinese Minister at once became her most enthusiastic friend. In speaking of him she grew reminiscent and spoke of the picturesque Chinese gardeners who go about the streets of Salt Lake City with baskets of green vegetables swinging from a long pole laid across their shoulders.

Never once has Miss Roberts sought to attract attention to her unique position during her father's trial, but has gone quietly about, accompanying him day by day to hear the testimony on both sides of the case. She has been beset by newspapers for contributions, and she wrote for a periodical a concise and scholarly statement upon the attitude of the public toward her father and the trial. When asked as to her return to Utah she said:

"I cannot well speak of that. It depends upon my father, and I will not leave without him. He has a great deal of business to attend to in Washington before he leaves."

It is proposed by the medical officers of the navy to afford relief to the firemen of

To Relieve the Firemen on Warships.

ships of war, who are now compelled to work in a temperature high enough to boil water. Medical Inspector A. F. Price, who recently returned from the Pacific station, has made a proposition for self-acting ventilation of firerooms by a system of draft pipes.

He reports that high temperatures prevail in the firerooms of various ships. On some of the vessels the temperature rises to 200 degrees in the working space of the firerooms, and it is not uncommon for it to reach 212 degrees.

In the Kentucky and Kearsarge, however, a different system has been installed, so that comparative comfort surrounds the men employed in the engine-rooms, but in the ships already constructed the conditions prevailing are extremely trying. It seriously impairs the health of the men.

Colonel Ebenezer Burgess Ball is slowly sinking to rest in Washington, and with him will pass away the

Colonel Ball Is Near Death.

nearest of kin to General George Washington. The Sons of the American Revolution became interested in Colonel Ball a few years ago, and after a thorough investigation of his genealogy made him a life member of the society without payment of dues or any other expenses; the only time this was done by that society.

Colonel Ball was born at Ball's Bluff, Va., in 1817, and came to Washington when he was 26 years old. He remained until the gold fever struck the country and went West. He never reached California, but stopped in Oregon. He joined the first company that went into the Rogue River Valley campaign. He says:

"The valley was swarming with hostile Indians and we had to fight every inch of our way. One night beacon fires blazed on every hilltop throughout that region. It was the signal for the Rogue River war to commence, and fighting covered over a thousand miles of territory."

The advancing age of his mother brought him home to Virginia about the time of the civil war. Being on neither side he was preyed on by both. After that he returned to Washington, ventured into mercantile business and failed. When the pension office opened he was given the privilege of keeping a cigar stand there, and the old pension clerks being great smokers he was enabled to make a competency. His romantic career of 83 years has left him unable to attend to the business, but the old man is able to spend his remaining days in comfort.

Auditor Morris of the War department, who has had a heroic fight against a superannuated and otherwise

Urges Pensions for Aged Clerks in Departments.

inefficient corps of clerks through whom the work of that department fell behind three years, said today in speaking of the retirement of government employés:

"In my department is a clerk born in 1818. He is brought to the office each morning and put at his desk, where he sits until 4 o'clock, when he is again stood on his crutches and helped out. I need the work of that desk and asked for his removal that I might put a competent clerk in his place, but the Secretaries of both the Army and Navy protested most bitterly. I was told if the old man lost his place he would starve. I had to give in, and he still sits at the desk. He was formerly a $1,600 clerk, but as his work fell off he was reduced until he now gets $65 a month.

"I have a hale old man of 80 to deal with. He is strong and well, but lives and works in the ways of forty years ago. At 60 a clerk in mercantile life must give way to a strong, able man. The army and navy retire men at 62, and yet it is shown that of 17,703 government employés 416 were 60 years old or over, and forty of them were 80 years and over.

"This is a serious problem when out of sheer sympathy the work of the government must be impeded by old people almost too frail to get to the office. I believe in an age limit and retirement fund, and I think the government clerks, with their short hours and good pay, should be taxed to pay it."

Professor Otis T. Mason, who is preparing to open up the collection of basketry in the National Museum, in speaking of the shaping of baskets, said: "I had the opportunity of watching an Obanike woman making baskets last summer. She worked with ash splints of different widths and sweet scented grasses. The grasses were made into strands of several thicknesses and braided. She preferred the ash splints that were wrought in a Yankee device to those laboriously hammered out by hand.

Tells How Indians Make Baskets.

"What struck me most was the uniformity in dimensions of a great number of her productions, but this wonder ceased when I saw her hand and fingers were never idle. I was much interested in her constant use of the knee and lap for hollowing up the bottoms and giving rotundity to other forms. You know we are accustomed to the help of gourds and other natural objects to explain the shapes of ancient textiles and pottery.

"This woman employed only her own form, and it was charming to see how the foot, leg, hand, arm, and breast each played their part in shaping these wares with her nimble fingers."

Manufacturers were apparently the busiest people in the country in 1899. They increased

Busy Year for the Manufacturers.

their importations of materials used in manufacturing 33 per cent over the previous year, and their exportations nearly 25 per cent. During the year the total manufactures exported amounted to $380,000,000, and the present year promises to touch the $400,000,000 mark. These exports averaged $25,000,000 per mont in 1898 and $31,000,000, or more than $1,000,000 for every calendar day in the year.

There was an increase in nearly all lines, both in imports and exports. In imports articles in a crude condition for use in domestic industries increased from $190,255,687 to $267,493,959; food and live animals, from $187,829,802 to $229,971,385; manufactured articles, from $104,804,809 to $118,339,856; articles for use in the mechanic arts, from $59,127,686 to $75,276,005; and luxuries, from $83,946,514 to $107,664,366.

In domestic exports manufactures increased from $307,924,994 to $380,787,891; products of mines, from $25,851,092 to $33,279,187; forest, from $39,030,313 to $47,562,121; and miscellaneous, from $3,016,771 to $3,532,663, while products of agriculture decreased from $851,915,762 in 1898 to $782,105,048 in 1899, and products of the fisheries from $5,819,208 to $5,637,077.

SHERIFF DIES OF HIS WOUNDS.

Herman Barnickol, Shot at Belleville, Ill., Preventing Prisoner's Escape, Succumbs to Injuries.

Belleville, Ill., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Herman Barnickol, Sheriff of St. Clair County, died here last night. His death was due to a wound received two weeks ago in quelling a mutiny in the jail. Fifteen of the prisoners made a break for liberty. They overpowered the turnkey, Fred Phillips, and took his revolver from him.

The Sheriff went to Phillips' assistance, and Benton Revelle, one of the prisoners, shot at him. He threw his left arm over his heart and received the bullet in his forearm. He shot Revelle through the body. Revelle died next day.

Barnickol's wound was not at first considered serious, but an artery burst yesterday, and to prevent him from bleeding to death his arm was amputated. He did not survive the shock.

Mr. Barnickol was 41 years old. He was elected Sheriff over a year ago, having been a deputy before that. He was married only a few months ago. His wife heroically assisted him in preventing the escape of the prisoners two weeks ago. The prisoners made another attempt to escape yesterday, but were quelled by Turnkey Phillips.

FATHER ZURCHER SUSPENDED.

Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Buffalo, Punished After Controversy with Other Priests.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The controversy between the Rev. George Zurcher, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and some of his fellow-priests, which has been going on for some time, resulted today in an order from Bishop Quigley, suspending Father Zurcher from all the functions of the ministry. Another priest took his place in church today, and Father Zurcher vacated the parochial house. Father Zurcher has been conspicuous in all temperance and high license movements in Buffalo, and grieviously offended the Jesuits in a book which he published, entitled "Monks and Their Decline."

He was ordered to recant. If Father Zurcher wishes to appeal the case he will have to go to Rome.

MAY NOT LET HOWE PREACH.

Board of Sheldon's Church Probably Would Refuse Permission for Atchison Editor to Occupy Pulpit.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon says he has not received any word from Editor E. W. Howe of the Atchison Globe regarding Howe's offer to fill the pulpit while he edits the Capitol. "Should an offer come," said Mr. Sheldon, "I would refer it to the church board." Mr. Howe has been making sport of Sheldon, and it is likely that the board would not allow him to preach in Sheldon's pulpit.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—"Wicked London."
Alhambra—Isham's "Octoroons."
Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Columbia—"Cyrano de Bergerac."
Cyclorama—Battle of Manila.
Dearborn—"The Violin Maker" and "Nerves."
Grand Opera-House—"More Than Queen."
Great Northern—"Devil's Auction."
Haymarket—Vaudeville.
Hopkins'—"The County Fair."
Lyric—"Ein New-Yorker Brauer."
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville.
McVicker's—"Quo Vadis."
Olympic—Vaudeville.
Powers'—"The Elder Miss Blossom."
Studebaker—"Der Freischütz."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Trocadero—Burlesque.

Adolf Philipp at the Lyric.

Adolf Philipp, a German comedian and singer whose name is not altogether unfamiliar to Chicago, was given a hearty reception by his fellow-countrymen yesterday at the Lyric Theater. His single previous engagement in the city was six years ago at the Chicago Opera-House, where he and his company presented a musical farce, "The Corner Grocery," of which he was himself the author. "Ein New Yorker Brauer" (A New York Brewer), in which he is now appearing, is likewise a piece he wrote for himself. Philipp devotes his attention to the middle classes, and his reward has been extended popularity. He came over to this country as the tenor of a German comic opera company, and after a time he organized a company of his own and secured a little theater on Eighth street, New York, where he produced both of the two plays named.

There is no high art about "A New York Brewer," but if the manner in which it was received be the criterion, it is intensely amusing to the German element, for the pleasuring of which is was designed. It would be hard to say in what language portions of it, particularly those given to topical songs, are written. The mixture at those moments appeared to be that of German, English, and Choctaw, but it was simple enough to the audience, which applauded the illusions. One of the songs was pro-Boer and anti-English in sentiment. It wrought its hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and when the names of Washington, Joubert, and Kruger were placed side by side the applause was demonstrative.

The musical interruptions occupy as much time as the telling of the story, which, however, is not without an interest of its own. It deals with the adventures in the strange new land of Hein Lehmkuhl, a sturdy young Low-German. Along with his sister he comes over as a steerage passenger. Before landing, the associates of the voyage decide at his suggestion to agree to meet in two years and to compare fortunes. The place selected is Woehrman's brewery. At this brewery Hein himself finds employment, while his sister takes service in the brewer's family. The brewer's son falls in love with the young woman, but his father will not permit the marriage, and when he will not give up the girl casts him off. This denouement is reached on the day of the reunion of the friends. The after action tells how a rascally make-believe Baron weds the brewer's daughter and ruins his father-in-law, and how the son, made prosperous through the assistance of Lehmkuhl, returns and saves the father. There is a Coney Island scene, which permits boisterous merry-making.

Philipp and his company will remain at the Lyric three weeks.

Two Plays at the Dearborn.

The Dearborn company divided itself into two sections yesterday, and each section presented a play. The offering by the first division was the one act play, "The Violin Maker of Cremona," which Jerome K. Jerome adapted from the French of Francois Coppée, and that of the second was the three act farce, "Nerves," by J. Comyns Carr.

The curtain raiser afforded Edward Mackay an opportunity of which he availed himself with intelligence and credit. His part was that of the crippled violin maker, Filippo, of whose self-sacrificing love the little play gives the touching recountal. Mr. Mackay brought to the portrayal a depth of feeling which has been foreign to his week-to-week stock work. The part seemed to have stirred his own nature. If it did not, so much the greater compliment to him for being able to create the illusion. He did not have quite the necessary reserve force to enable him to tell so much by a gesture or a look as he ought to have told, but, on the other hand, he lost less at those moments than he would have had he resorted to mere gesticulation or eyebrow raising. His interpretation was interesting throughout. The supporting parts, however, were not so fortunately distributed, Miss Mamie Ryan pitching her voice in a fashion that made Giannina a reciter of lines, while neither Mr. Johnson as Ferrare nor Mr. Crane as Sandro was able to give any semblance of reality to their parts. Perhaps, however, the fault was with the parts themselves. The play is not more than a study in one character.

The performance of "Nerves" went with a sprightly movement. The tale is that of a family of which all the feminine members, even to the servants, are afflicted with "nerves." Miss Julia Stewart had the part of the unstrung wife and Mrs. Cook that of the equally burdened mother, while to Howell Hansel and H. D. Blackmore fell the rôles of suffering husband and father.

County Fair at Hopkins'.

"The County Fair" was revived at Hopkins' yesterday by the stock company. The author, Neil Burgess, superintended the presentation. Digby Bell was at the head of the vaudeville bill, appearing in a monologue.

Devil's Auction.

"The Devil's Auction" is the bill at the Great Northern this week, the first performance of the venerable extravaganza being given yesterday afternoon before an audience which packed the house. According to Mr. Yale's program announcement the piece is now in its "eighteenth edition." The editing is said by the same authority to be in the way of rewriting in order to bring it up to the present and in the introduction of new songs. Of whatever it consists, there is no doubt the result is to the satisfaction of the Great Northern following. One novelty was offered yesterday, the Sidonia troupe of English dancers appearing for the first time with the company. The troupe was composed of eight well drilled young women, who might have been received with favor had their act contained anything not time-worn.

More than Queen.

Lawrence Hanley, known as an actor of various Shakspearean rôles, will replace R. A. Roberts tonight in the rôle of Lucien Bonaparte in "More than Queen." Mr. Roberts is Miss Arthur's stage director and has been playing the rôle in addition to his other duties. Mr. Hanley has been signed primarily for the part of Romeo in "Romeo and Juliet," which Miss Arthur will offer as a companion to her present play after she leaves Chicago. The actress took upon herself yesterday a portion of the authority of house as well as company manager, with the result that the orchestra will be in plain sight the remainder of the engagement. To give extra seating space Saturday it was sent under the stage. Miss Arthur did not like the proceeding, and yesterday she said she would sooner receive less money and hear the music more distinctly.

Wicked London.

"Wicked London," a melodrama by Frank Harvey, was given its first Chicago performance yesterday at the Academy Theater.

New York Theaters.

New York, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—A farce, in which Comedians Ward and Vokes, once leaders in vaudeville, now subject their comicality to something like dramatic form, will be presented at the Grand Opera-House tomorrow night. It is called "The Floor Walkers," and it travesties life in a department store. The author does not own up.

At the American Theater the "Chimes of Normandy" will be reproduced by the Castle Square company. The names in the cast are Norman, Quinlan, Stewart, Roberts, Moulan, Cassavant, and Meyers.

Four plays popular at Broadway theaters start on their farewell weeks tomorrow night.

"Wheels Within Wheels," thought by many to be the cleverest comedy acted here this season, will finish at the Madison Square. Following it Charles Frohman will produce "Coralie & Co., Dressmakers." It is a farce, popular in Paris, and is said to be racy. E. M. Holland, May Robson, and Fritz Williams are the leaders of the company.

"The Maneuvers of Jane" will be taken off at Daly's after Saturday night. The next play to be used by Daniel Frohman's stock company is "The Ambassador," by Mrs. Cragie, "John Oliver Hobbes." This comedy was produced in London by George Alexander with success. At Daly's E. J. Morgan, Mary Mannering, Elizabeth Tyree, Mr. and Mrs. Walcot, Hilda Spong, and John B. Mason will have the prominent parts.

"Three Little Lambs" will finish its run at the Fifth Avenue. It will be followed by the first production in English of a drama from the French, called "The Countess Chifton." William A. Brady is making the production for a few weeks only, as Helena Modjeska has engaged time there for "Marie Antoinette," a new play by Clinton Stuart. The principal parts in "The Countess Chiffon" will be acted by Grace George, John Blair, Bijou Fernandez, J. G. Saville, S. Miller Kent, and W. A. Harcourt.

The fourth play to end its term this week is "The Cowboy and the Lady." This comedy has met with far more success at the Knickerbocker than was expected after its rejection in London and some American cities. The next play to be shown there will also employ the services of Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott as leaders, but their company will be changed in many of its members. The piece is by H. V. Esmond and is called "When We Were Twenty-one."

State Support for Drama.

New York, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—A New York paper today has a symposium on the question, "Shall music and the drama have State support?"

The question is answered by John Swinton, Mme. Nordica, Maurice Grau, Charles Frohman, D. O. Mills, and Walter Damrosch. The two first named answer affirmatively. Mr. Damrosch says he believes the day is not far off when we will have a subsidized opera, and perhaps a theatrical stage, but it will be subsidized by private enterprise or popular subscription, and not by the government. He adds:

"I do not think opera controlled by the government would be a success in America. If opera were subsidized by the people, however, it would take a more permanent position, yet would make better progress than under a government that is not yet prepared to consider music worthy of a place in national affairs."

Maurice Grau thinks it will be a long time before opera is subsidized by the government, and says it will first be necessary for the government to have conservatories of music under its control. He adds:

"There would be both advantages and disadvantages attending the experiment. In the first place, an opera-house under the control of the government is usually required to present a large number of the performances in the language of the people. This would be a distinct advantage, as it would mean opera in English, something which I have always advocated, and which I should like to see accomplished."

Charles Frohman opposes the idea, because he is opposed to trusts. He concludes by saying:

"America does not want subsidization. None of our institutions is subsidized. The idea is exactly contrary to all the principles that we pride ourselves upon. When responsibility ceases, ambition is killed, and without ambition as a stimulus results are poor."

Mr. Mills does not think America will ever have subsidized opera.

Postoffice Clerks Re-elect Officers.

The Chicago Postoffice Clerks' association selected its officers yesterday without dissension, the first time in its history. All officers were re-elected, as follows: President, F. T. Rogers; Vice Presidents, Joseph T. Scanlan, William A. Hanton, and Edward Kennedck; Treasurer, L. Brooks; Financial Secretary, Thomas F. Heaney; Recording Secretary, Dr. Thomas F. Gorman. The clerks discussed the question of classification and increase in wages.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

Expectation is rising on both sides of what used to be called Mason and Dixon's line over a possible Presbyterian union. General Assemblies of Presbyterian churches North and South meet on the same date in May next, and in an interview the Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, Moderator of the General Assembly North, says it is not unlikely that some definite steps may be taken looking toward union. He expresses the hope that this may result, and says Northern Presbyterian churches are ready to meet their Southern coreligionists in the most generous spirit. It may not be that union will be actually accomplished this year, but both sides expect that progress will be made in that desirable direction.

Almost everybody directly connected with the case now expects Professor Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Seminary to announce his withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church in advance of the date set for his preliminary hearing on the famous heresy case. The latter is set for Feb. 12, and it is stated that he is preparing a circular letter directed to his fellow-Presbytery members, in which he will take much the same ground taken by him in his General Assembly letter last May. Unlike the latter he will, it is said, announce his retirement at the end of it. The reason for the step is said to be his desire for peace, and pressure directed against him by Union Seminary, which dreads the effect of another heresy trial of one of its faculty members. It is said he will become a Congregationalist.

It is said that President Capen of the American board now contemplates making at the next triennial Congregational Council, another far-reaching recommendation. This will be, so inner Congregational circles say, in the direction of unity, although from its form it may not so appear at first. There is among Congregationalists both here and in England a strong desire for greater unity of action in the administration of their benevolences, and Samuel B. Capen of Boston is the foremost champion of this reform. The new suggestion which it is said he contemplates making at the next council is the organization of another benevolent society, which will begin work in churches not now reached by existing societies, and in them appeal for all Congregational work.

Archbishop Keane, speaking of the decision now known to have been made in Rome against the teaching of classics in the thirty institutions in this country conducted by the Christian Brothers, says that the decision can occasion only temporary difficulties. "The number of colleges will not be diminished," he says, "but increased, and their excellence will not be impaired, but enhanced as time goes on. Ways and means can easily be devised and will surely be forthcoming." This is understood to mean that steps will be taken, not necessarily revolutionary at all, to render the decision powerless to permanently injure the character of the schools in question.

Ira D. Sankey is annoyed by persistent reports that he has written or is writing a life of Mr. Moody. He admits having been offered considerable sums to write such a life, but he has declined all of them.

Episcopal Sunday school workers are stirring up again the matter of their lesson topics. They have appointed a committee to take the entire matter into consideration. On this committee are Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota, Bishop Vincent of southern Ohio, Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, and Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Stone of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. George W. Shinn of Newton, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark of Detroit. Another innovation which they recommend is the preparation of special papers for distribution in schools during Epiphany and Lent, setting forth in attractive form the latest information about missions.

Roman Catholic papers announce that those Havana priests who at first refused to be reconciled to the nomination of the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Sbarretti will now receive the new Bishop, who is to be consecrated in St. Aloysius' Church, Washington, on Feb. 4, and leave for Havana immediately afterward. All the same Mgr. Sbarretti is known to have taken the precaution to extend his acquaintance among Bishops and Archbishops in this country, which was not extensive before because he has not been here long, and to have secured from them promises of coöperation in the furnishing of American priests to fill the places of any who may be recalled from Cuba parishes

You Can Get it Now

A five cent package of **Nutflake Oatmeal** has been placed on the market. You can get it now at your grocers. Nothing like it ever offered before to the housewife—nothing so delicious, nothing so convenient, nothing so nutritious. It marks a new era in breakfast food—a new standard embodying up-to-date methods and merit.

Nutflake Oatmeal

can still be secured in the popular ten cent packages. The five cent package is put up for the convenience of small families. It also preserves the freshness, purity, and nut-like flavor of the food in its original state. Insist on getting **Nutflake Oatmeal** from your grocer in either size you want it. He has it or can easily get it for you. It's a revelation in oatmeal flavor—adds a charm to the breakfast dish that will delight those tired of old-fashioned cereals. Made only by

ILLINOIS CEREAL COMPANY, Bloomington and Chicago, Ill.

In 5 Cent Packages

W. C. LEARMONT ON BOER WAR.

Address Before Dental Surgeons of the Rush Medical College Stating Defects of the Transvaal Cause.

The following is a portion of an address on the Transvaal question delivered by William C. Learmont on the occasion of the annual banquet of the Society of Dental Surgeons of the Rush Medical College in Chicago on Nov. 27, 1899. Mr. Learmont said:

"The Boers were first on the spot; the English followed them; the glory of discovery belonged to the Boers; the glory of developing the country and making it what is today belongs to the British.

"Mere discovery does not give a preemptive and exclusive right to use, much less abuse, a territory.

"I think this Transvaal question should be approached, argued, and judged from the standpoint of right, justice, and fair play. What are the watchwords of a true republic? Liberty, fraternity, and equality for all men. I think it shows the inherent weakness of the Boer cause when its advocates commence to quibble, lawyer fashion, with the principles of international law in their attempts to bolster up a case. It seems to me a miserable subterfuge from the main point at issue, the unlawful and outrageous oppression of the outlanders in the Transvaal.

"This, in my opinion, is a question of equity and not of law; a matter of right dealing, and not finding out how far the law will permit of a course of oppression and injustice before overstepping the international code.

"No amount of theorizing as to the legal rights of a community will justify the legal acts of that community if these same acts are morally wrong. Law sometimes permits flagrant injustice to flourish, but such courses of procedure are not justifiable merely because they keep within the limit of the law. To use the words of our late President, 'It is a condition, gentlemen, and not a theory that confronts us.'

Grievances of Middle Class.

"What, then, was the condition in the Transvaal prior to the outbreak of hostilities? Once and for all, gentlemen, the grievances of the working and middle classes and not the greed of the bloated landholder or mine owner brought about this conflict. To save time in case I become discursive I will quote from an authentic source an enumeration of the burdens and disabilities of the outlander.

"'In the Transvaal itself,' says Sydney Brooks, 'the situation is almost too fantastic for serious presentation. The uitlanders, seven-eighths of whom belong to the English speaking race, outnumber the Boers by more than two to one. They own half the land and contribute nineteen-twentieths of the public revenue. It is through their brains and energy that the Transvaal has been raised from bankruptcy into its present prosperity. They are citizens of the most progressive countries in the world, accustomed to self-government and intolerant of any encroachments upon their liberty. At present no immigrant can vote for the First Volksraad unless he has passed the age of 40 and lived for at least fourteen years in the country, after taking the oath and being placed on the government lists, lists on which, according to Mr. Bryce, the local authorities are nowise careful to place him. Practically, the outlanders are disfranchised. In every other state, Dutch and English stand on the same equality. In the Transvaal the English are treated like Kaffirs. They have not only taxation without representation, but taxation without policy, without sanitation, without schools, without justice, without freedom of the press, without liberty of association. Johannesburg is ill-paved, ill-lighted, and abominably deficient in drainage and water supply, because it is English. The courts of law have been prostituted to the whims of the legislature, in defiance of the written constitution of the republic, that thereby the English might be deprived of their one legal remedy against injustice. Education, except in the Boer taal, is forbidden above the third standard in the hope of forcing the English to unlearn their native tongue. And these indignities are put upon the men who are the source of all the country's prosperity and its saviors from internal dissolution.

"'The outlanders have an even greater share of the intelligence of the country than of its wealth. Nevertheless, they are kept in complete subjection to their task masters. They are not allowed to vote, except for a legislative chamber that cannot legislate; they have no voice in the spending of the money taken from their pockets; they see millions of dollars lavished on the secret service and fortifications at Pretoria, while Johannesburg remains a pest hole, and their language is proscribed in the schools and law courts of a city where not one man in a thousand speaks anything but English.

"'It is grotesque to think of Englishmen and Americans being treated in this fashion, and it is quite beyond imagination that they should rest passive in such a house of bondage.'

Freedom Under British Rule.

"Since the American revolution oppressive rule by the British government in its dominions at home and abroad has been unknown. In great Britain and Ireland today personal freedom and absolute liberty in the broadest and highest sense are even greater than in this American republic. A few, and in Chicago a great many, Irishmen may deny this, and point to their own country as down-trodden and oppressed. Gentlemen, I have lived in Ireland on six different occasions, have traveled from Derry to Limerick, from Dublin to Cork, and have failed to see anything in the nature of persecution or iniquitous laws. Belfast is one of the most splendidly built and most flourishing cities in the world, and Dublin, with its half million population, is anything but a poor and squalid capital. Distress there has been in the Irish country districts, but that has arisen from poor crops and high rents. It is a difficult thing for a government to dictate to a landlord just what rent he shall exact, but the British government has even gone that length in its efforts to pacify and please the Irish peasantry.

"I wish to say a few words with regard to the status of Britain in the eyes of other nations at this momentous time. Gentlemen, the sympathy of the world is for the Boer, principally because he is the smaller dog in the fight; that is only natural. Sometimes, however, such sympathy is maudlin and uncalled for, as I think in the present case. However, I am firmly of opinion that no matter how just Britain's cause might be she can always count on the unanimous opposition and enemity of continental Europe, as far as sympathy and sentiment are concerned. They stand alone in splendid isolation, and they feel a certain defiant pride and glory in that isolation, for I know it proceeds from disappointment and from envy of that giant world empire which has sprung from the tight little islands in the Northern Sea.

Anglo-Saxon Destiny Assured.

"Foreign speaking nations, while they may be civil and courteous, dislike the speaker of the English tongue; be he Briton or American, we are all of the same brood and the European sees no difference. 'Les Anglais,' 'Les Americains,' we are one and the same to them. All of you who have traveled much abroad are well aware of that fact. However, in spite of petty envy and hate, the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race, of the English-speaking people, and incidentally of the British empire and this American republic, is assured for all time coming. Let the Latin peoples, let the Slavonic race and the Teutons snarl and growl, let them glare and threaten with their huge armed camps, their millions of fighting men; in the words of the old song, 'We fear no foe in shining armor.' Today, on the dawn of the twentieth century, as in the seventeenth, the English-speaking people can exclaim with Shakspeare:

"Come the three corners of the world in arms, and
we will shock them.
Nought shall make us rue, if England to herself
do rest but true."

Sunday Fire at Elgin.

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Louis Kreeger's stock of dry goods was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $13,000; insurance, $10,000.

LOVE-CHARMS.

The love-charm still lingers, the last link to the old days of ignorance and superstition when charms were believed to be powerful to cure disease and defeat death. The day of charms is gone, although some sweet miss now and again procures a love charm, not knowing that the greatest love charm of all is the beauty of perfect health. And this charm is in reach of every woman. When from the drains caused by feminine disorders, girls lose the beauty of form and fairness of face which men admire, they may cure the trouble and renew strength and beauty by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It overcomes all the ills peculiar to women. It imparts strength to delicate organs, stops the drains that sap vitality, restores the color to the cheek and roundness to the form. It brings health back and health itself is beauty. It is impossible for the face to be fair or the figure shapely if there are pains, irregularities, displacements, drains, or weakness in the organs of womanhood.

"I had female weakness very badly," writes Mrs. O. S. Adams, of Fargo, Cass Co., N. Dak. "I had to be in bed part of the time. I was tired all the time, could not do my housework; had fainting spells, nervous headache, backache and pain in my left side, when I would lie down; had pains and aches all over. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and had not taken two bottles when I was able to be around again and to do my work, with no pain. I am now feeling better than for many years."

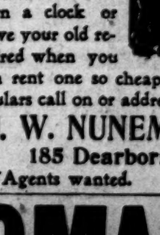
Don't you want a reliable doctor book? By sending 21 one-cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., to cover cost of mailing *only*, you will get by return mail a free copy of his great book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," illustrated, 1008 pages, in paper covers. Cloth bound, 31 stamps.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

BISHOP HATS.

Never surpassed seldom equaled
$3.00 and $4.00.
A. BISHOP & CO., 180 State-st.

OH, MY BACK!



DOES your back ache? Have you dull, dragging pains below your kidneys? Do you feel tired and always want to sit down? If you do, you will find quick and wonderful relief in my Electric Belt. It is nature's remedy for these troubles. The

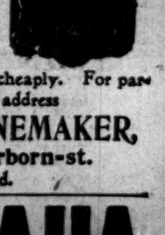
DR. McLAUGHLIN METHOD

of applying electricity gives me power to send the strengthening current direct to the worn-out muscles, to give them new life, cause a better circulation, and in a few days a permanent cure. You wear it while you sleep.

Call and test it free. If you can't I will send you my booklet free, telling all about it.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
214 State Street, Corner Quincy, Chicago.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator



That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
Agents wanted.

OMAHA

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

Kodaks

SWEET, WALLACH & CO., 84 Wabash-av. Opposite Field's. Printing and Developing.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. CENSUS OFFICE, Washington, D. C., January 24, 1900. Sealed proposals (in duplicate) for furnishing 2,000 chairs, with an option on 2,000 for the use of the U. S. Census will be received at the Census Office until 2 o'clock p. m., February 5, 1900. Specifications giving detailed description of the articles required can be obtained at this office.

W. R. MERRIAM, Director of Census.

PROPOSALS FOR REFRIGERATING PLANTS.—Mississippi River Commission, Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29, 1900.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for building and installing six refrigerating plants complete will be received here until 12 noon, standard time, Feby. 28, 1900, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. MASON M. PATRICK, Capt., Eng'rs, Rec'r.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR SPORTING NEWS.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF WILLIAM M. HUNT WRITTEN BY HELEN M. KNOWLTON.

Career of the American Artist Described with Sympathy and Discernment—Hunt's Close Relations with Francois Millet Throw Light on His Own Character—Ouida's Latest Fiction Is an Italian Story, "The Waters of Edera."

A BOOK commensurate in importance and interest with the life of its subject is "The Art Life of William Morris Hunt" (Little-Brown), by Helen M. Knowlton, one of his pupils. Unquestionably William Morris Hunt was the greatest of American painters, and by his work, by his hearty and substantial encouragement wherever he saw the spark of genius, and by his deep and active interest in every effort, both public and private, to establish schools and galleries, he was an inspiration and quickening power to the art world.

On his first going abroad Mr. Hunt placed himself under Couture, but later he left him for Millet, whom he found in a basement engaged in painting his famous picture, "The Sheepshearers," which was to go in payment for his color bill. At this time Millet was the sport of Couture and his pupils, and it was in the face of their scorn that Hunt paid the bill, amounting to $90, and took the picture. After that he left his former teacher and without being regularly instructed by Millet was constantly with him. Of him Hunt said:

"His pictures have infinity beyond them. Centuries have a limit. When I came to know Millet I took broader views of humanity, of the world, of life. He was the greatest man in Europe; he was immense, tremendous—so great that few ever could get near him."

But Hunt seems to have been one of those few who did get near Millet. They walked and talked and worked together, and the things in the French artist's character which Hunt most admired were those which made for his own success. His portraits are veritable character studies, putting, as he did, all that he, with his wonderful insight, saw in the faces of his sitters. He did not like Charles Sumner, and in his portrait of him was so much of the aggressive and the proud which, to him, were Sumner's chief characteristics, that it was far from satisfactory to the commission for whom it was painted, and the bill was never presented. In London, however, it was considered good, and Sir John Millais commended it strongly.

Mr. Hunt planned at one time to found a school in New York, together with his brother, Richard M. Hunt, the architect. It was to furnish instruction in painting and architecture, and was to be a credit to the country, but it was never achieved. His life in America was starved and sad, and it is to be regretted that with all his large and unselfish ambition he should never have had the gratification of knowing what an inspiration and impetus he had been. He was a great man, only to be appreciated at a long perspective.

Miss Knowlton has fulfilled her self-imposed task well and sympathetically, and every one who reads the book will be the better and wiser for it.

A Tale of Two Loves.

"The Light of Scarthey." By Egerton Castle. Frederick A. Stokes company.

When an author gives us a prefatory assurance, as Dickens did in "David Copperfield," and Mr. Castle has done in this romance, that he has a favorite brain-child, and that the following story is this child, readers naturally expect a masterpiece. Dickens did not disappoint his readers, and in a less degree Mr. Castle has realized expectations. "The Light of Scarthey" is the kind of book to lose one's self in when one's own lights burn rather dimly, and the honeyed realm of romance is welcomed as an agreeable relief from humdrumness.

Some may think there is too much of the honey, but that is a matter of taste. The realists will ask whether a man would be apt to shut himself up in a lonely tower to mourn for the lost love of twenty years ago. This is what Sir Adrian Landale of Pulwick Priory, Lancaster, does. When we first meet him he is a melancholy recluse, dreaming away his days as lightkeeper in the tower on the Islet of Scarthey. We are allowed to take part in this gloomy introspection and learn the secret of his voluntary captivity.

It seems that nineteen years ago, when fresh from college, Adrian had fallen madly in love with his French cousin, Cécile de Savenaye, then married to a noble French soldier and the mother of twin girls. There is a pretty description of the cousins' first meeting, and of Adrian's abject bewitchment and his resolution to conceal his love.

"Adrian," explains the old squire to Cécile, "is a little mistake of dame nature; his brain was meant for a girl, and was tacked on that big body by accident, ho, ho, ho! He is quite ladylike in his accomplishments—loves music, and plays, by gad, better than our organist. Writes poetry, too. I found some devilish queer things on his writing-table once, which were not all Latin verses, though he would fain I thought so. And as for deportment, Mme. Cécile, why, there is more propriety in that hobbedehoy, at least more blushing in him, than in all the bread-and-butter misses in the country."

Upon the death of her husband, at the hands of his enemies, the patriotic wife determined to revenge herself upon the brutal persecutors, and she called upon Adrian to be her champion. The infatuated and chivalrous boy gladly accepted such a commission, and together they journeyed to France and confronted the villains who cruelly murdered the Count de Savenaye. But in the end Cécile was put to death, and the maddened Adrian became a wanderer and a misanthrope. He resigned his heritage to an unworthy younger brother, and brooded in solitude in the old tower.

All this time Adrian had forgotten about the twins, and when one day he awakes from a reverie to see the image of Cécile before him he thinks for a moment that the dead has come to life. "Why, Cousin Landale, said this vision, "I come to throw myself upon your kindness for shelter from the storm, but—I had not anticipated such a reception."

The voice, clear and sweet, with just a tinge of outlandish intonation, struck Adrian to the heart.

"I have not heard," he faltered, "that voice for twenty years——"

Then, coming up to her, he took her hands; and, drawing her towards the firelight, scanned her features with eager, hungering eyes.

"Do not think me mad, child," he said at last; "tell me who you are—what has brought you here? Ah, God, at such a moment! Who is it," he pursued, as if to himself, whilst still she smiled mockingly and answered him not; "who is it, then, since Cécile de Savenaye is dead—and I am not dreaming—nor in fever? No vision either—this is flesh and blood."

Adrian was flesh and blood, too, and he fell in love with this "Murthering Moll the second," as she was called, her grandmother having been a famous beauty whose killing eyes won for her this sobriquet. But one can always forgive a man for being off with the old love and on with the new when the new is the daughter of the old, and besides with Adrian the reader feels a friendly desire to see him happily settled in life. But marriage does not bring such a consummation, and the poor storm-tossed hero has to buffet with fresh troubles. The girl-wife grows weary of her confined life and solemn husband and permits herself the indulgence of falling in love with her sister's lover.

One could wish that the author had not seen fit to disturb the quiet waters of his idyllic romance with the turbid tragedies that follow. For one loses sympathy with the heroine and follows her ardent pursuit of Captain Jack with repugnance. In time Molly recovers her senses, but not until two lives have been sacrificed and her husband has lived over again the sufferings of his youth. Even Adrian's humility repels rather than attracts, and reaches a point where it ceases to be admirable.

There are several other important characters in the book, an Aunt Tanty, who supplies the comedy element, and a faithful servant, René, who is eternally vigilant in the interests of his master, Sir Adrian. But these are all drawn with the romancer's bold outlines, and the charm of the story does not lie with them, but rather in the descriptions of scenery and in the much-idealized interpretation of the love motive. It must be confessed that the first part of the book is the best, and that one follows the story of Adrian's love for the spirited Cécile with more sympathy than can be granted to the mature lover. His "dream child" the author declares the book to be, and the reader feels that he has visited the lands of dreams rather than the world of reality.

Railroad Romances.

"Stories of the Railroad." By John A. Hill. Doubleday & McClure.

The only trouble with these railroad stories is the author sometimes jumps the track of his own legitimate road and falls into the muddy ditches of melodrama. The background of his tales reveals the smoke of real engines, but the plots might belong to any phase of life, and as a matter of fact are characteristic of none. For instance, in the story entitled "Some Freaks of Fate" there is an excellent description of the engineer, Big Gun, who "always talked engine about his own anatomy," and thus expressed himself in regard to matrimony: "In double-heading there's always a row as to who ought to go ahead and enjoy the scenery or stay behind and eat cinders." But Big Gun, falling in with a woman whose "sweet, strong face" gave no indication of its owner's horrible calling, and being persuaded to adopt the child and bring it up in ignorance of the mother's dishonor, is a rather unnatural figure.

The same note of artificiality is struck in "My Lady of the Eyes" and in the first tale, "An Engineer's Christmas Story." The latter tells how a supposedly sensible and middle-aged engineer, from an utterly senseless jealousy of a mere boy, left his home and conducted himself altogether like the hero in some silly love story. We can hardly believe that engineers would be guilty of so much cheap sentimentalism, and are forced to the conclusion that if Mr. Hill had been true to his types he would have created more rugged figures and characters more in keeping with his excellence of style.

History of a Religion.

"Religion of Israel to the Exile." By Karl Budde, D. D., professor of theology, Strassburg. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This book belongs to a series of volumes on the history of religions. It has to do with the origin and history of the Jewish religion down to the time of the exile in Babylon. The contents of it were given in a course of six lectures in the University of Chicago and afterwards repeated in seven other American universities and theological seminaries. Professor Budde is a pretty radical "higher critic," although apparently a hearty believer in the Christian religion.

In tracing the origin of the "religion of Israel," however, he seems to take no account of the book of Genesis as history. "The stories of primeval and patriarchal times in Genesis" as history are summarily dismissed with a wave of the hand. Abraham counts for nothing. In his place, Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, a Kenite of the Midianites, in the steppe round about Mount Horeb, is taken as the one who furnished the protoplasm, so to speak, for the new religion of Israel. "Israel came up out of Egypt a nation; its deliverer and leader was Moses; on Mount Sinai, or Horeb, in the steppe whither he had fled, he had received his call, and the name of the God who called him, who from that time on remained forever the God of Israel, is Jahweh." But, as Professor Budde's "historic imagination" affirms, it was Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, priest of Midian, who taught Moses all this. Henceforth the "Mountain-God of Horeb," the local God of the Kenites, was specifically chosen by the new nation of Israel to be its God. Their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage was attributed to this God. This fact placed them under the utmost possible indebtedness to him. It gave to the worship of him the charm and power of an ethical motive. From the first, then, it was a religion touched with emotion—the emotion of both a personal and a national sense of gratitude.

But as time went on and local conditions changed, and the new nation came into contact and sharp rivalry with other tribes and forms of civilization, there was, as a matter of course, a continual rivalry with "other gods." Canaan was a land of comparatively high civilization. Its Baal was a constant competitor for the worship of the people, with some strong "scientific" plausibilities in his favor. But in prophets, priests, Judges, and Kings there were strong companions of Jahweh. How foreign powers, that of the great world-kingdoms of the time, came in contact with that religion of Israel, not always indeed to the injury of that religion, but sometimes tending to bring in new elements of truth and immensely to widen the horizon of its attack and its sympathies and its hopes—all this is traced carefully in these learned lectures, with more or less of convincing force.

The result, as Professor Budde holds, is that the "study of all the religions of the world is sanctified by the fact that no one of them has been too humble for God to make use of in teaching his people and thereby bringing us all to an ever deepening knowledge of himself." It should be said of the style of the book that it is surprisingly good.

"American Statesmen."

The Standard Library edition of the American Statesmen series divides its thirty-two volumes into groups or periods, the third of which is that of the Jeffersonian Democracy. The six volumes in this group are "Thomas Jefferson," by John T. Morse Jr., who is also the editor of the whole series; "James Madison," by Sydney Howard Gay; "Albert Gallatin," by John Austin Stevens; "James Monroe," by Daniel C. Gilman; "John Quincy Adams," by Mr. Morse; and "John Randolph," by Henry Adams.

This new edition of the American Statesmen differs in numerous points from the trade edition, being revised, illustrated with good portraits, provided with a complete general index, and furnished with a series of new and interesting prefaces by Mr. Morse.

In his introduction to the Jeffersonian period Mr. Morse sums up the services of the six statesmen before named. Jefferson was the founder of the Democratic party, just as Hamilton was the founder of the Federalist party; yet beyond bringing his party into supremacy Jefferson did little. He did not make fundamental changes. He accepted the centralized powers which he had inveighed against so bitterly as long as they were in the hands of Hamilton. His Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, also adopted in toto the treasury system of Hamilton, against which he and his chief had said so many hard things. A strong centralized government was a bad and dangerous thing as long as it was in the hands of Hamilton and the Federalists, but the same thing was beneficial and desirable in the hands of Jefferson and the Democrats. Mr. Morse points out this and other inconsistencies in the Jeffersonian doctrine, but he also credits Jefferson with the valuable service of giving a more popular trend to the development of the nation. He thinks Federalism might have ended in forming an upper ruling class, which would have been undesirable, but he says it is not yet certain that the Jeffersonian theory may not be going to give us a lower ruling class, which would be worse.

There exists no equivalent of this fine series of biographies. Its scope is that of an encyclopedia of American politics, and the addition of a complete general index to the new edition makes the whole as accessible as if it had been originally planned for that purpose. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Fresh Literary Notes.

The death of James Martineau lends additional value to his "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," published in two series, and to a life of James Martineau, by the Rev. A. W. Jackson, which Little, Brown & Co. have now in preparation.

The veteran geologist, Professor Joseph Le Conte of the University of California, has the first of two papers telling the story of what the nineteenth century has done in advancing geological science in the February number of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The Revue des Deux Mondes of Jan. 15 is expected to contain an article on the war which will virtually constitute an official statement of the case of the Boer republics, though the Revue does not itself indorse these views, and may not improbably insert replies.

There is likely to be a greater flood of literature concerning the war in south Africa than was brought forth by the Spanish-American conflict. It is said that more than half the British war correspondents went to the front with book contracts in their pockets.

"The American Stage" is the title of a forthcoming book by the English critic, William Archer, which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly present as a companion volume to "America Today," by the same author. The book is one of the results of a visit that Mr. Archer made to this country a year ago.

The many friends, admirers, and disciples of the late Dwight L. Moody will be glad to hear that the writing of his biography has been placed in safe hands; indeed, part of it has already been compiled or written. The biographer is the son of the late evangelist, William Nevell Moody, who for the last five or six years has been collecting and editing material concerning his father, the work so far having been performed under the latter's personal direction. Still, the mass of letters, journals, and diaries to be examined is enormous. Everything dealing with the subject must be carefully looked over, and its value determined, in order that the work may be as comprehensive as possible. Mr. Moody requests that persons having letters from his father or items of special interest concerning him will communicate with the biographer at East Northfield, Mass. It is expected that the work will appear some time next autumn.

SHORT STORY of the DAY

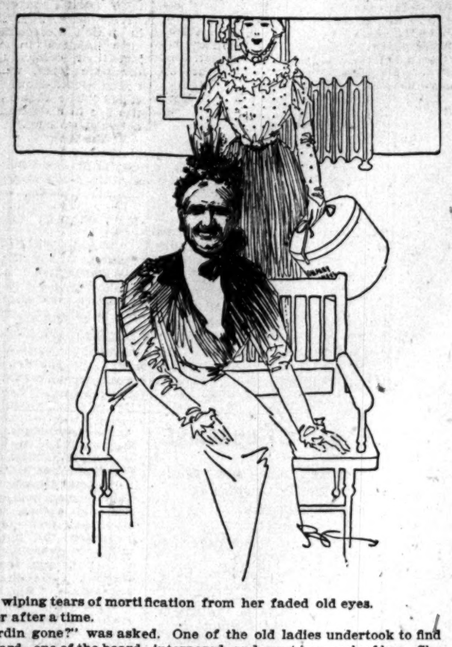
The Tale of a Bonnet.

IT goes without saying that the ladies who make up the board of the Old Ladies' Home have a large social acquaintance. Indeed, a number of them may be said to be society itself. So quite naturally, on the day of the annual reception at the home there is a press of carriages in front, and within the usually quiet drawing-room the frou frou of many silken skirts and the insinuating perfume that belongs to society—a perfume compacted of violet, orris root, rice powder, and mere humanity.

The old ladies who are the beneficiaries of the ladies who come in the carriages are allowed—nay, expected—to be present on these occasions. They are, in a way, the hostesses of the occasion. And if their pride rises at the affectionate patronage bestowed upon them they must, with the politeness of hostesses, conceal that fact.

Caroline Hardin had the distinction of being the oldest of this sheltered and privileged community, where all were old. It is not necessary to mention the exact record of her years. Let it suffice that, superannuated as she was, she was not yet old enough to be oblivious to custom and fashion. In fact, she had a keen desire to be in touch with the manners of her time. This fact might not have been discovered but for an accident.

The day of the annual reception arrived. The rhythmical thunder of the carriages was heard on the street. The odor of coffee permeated everywhere. The old ladies were in a great flutter, and, conscious of freshly starched frills in their Sunday gowns, assumed expressions of conventionality and hauteur suitable to the occasion.



None was more pleasingly austere and correct in her deportment than Caroline Hardin. Her thin, gray locks were plastered down upon each side of her wrinkled brow. Her neck ruffle was so stiff that it chafed her chin. She was propriety itself. But no sooner had the ladies begun to arrive than a suspicion fell upon her which soon became a fearful certainty. At an afternoon reception it was the custom to wear a bonnet.

At first Caroline tried to hope that the matter was arbitrary, and that a lady might, if she chose, retain her head covering. But as the parlors filled with bonneted guests the last remnant of hope perished, and, overcome with chagrin, she fled to her room, where she sat crouching over her steam radiator and wiping tears of mortification from her faded old eyes.

Some one missed her after a time.

"Where's Mrs. Hardin gone?" was asked. One of the old ladies undertook to find her, but Mrs. Nelson Ward—one of the board—interposed, and went in search of her. She knocked at her door and obeyed the tearful invitation to enter.

The poor, old child sat feebly weeping, and after much urging she made her confidence.

"All of the ladies was a'wearing bonnets, saving excepting one," she sobbed. "I never wanted to look pecoolar when I was young, and I don't want to look pecoolar now."

"But you were a hostess," urged Mrs. Ward. "This is your own home. It would not have been proper for you to have worn a bonnet."

"I looked pecoolar!" moaned the old creature. "I'll not go back to be laughed at. I caught some of the ladies laughing, and I won't go back."

All endeavor to persuade her were fruitless. She sat in her room, and sighed the long afternoon away, while the cheerful hum of conversation arose to tantalize her loneliness.

The next day Mrs. Ward called, bringing with her a bandbox. She sought Caroline's room.

"Caroline," said she, "I have brought you a bonnet, and I hope it will be becoming."

It was not a plain and appropriate bonnet. Mrs. Ward did not believe in gratifying a heart's desire in a plain and appropriate manner when poverty was the thing to set the standard. It was a glorious bonnet, with glittering black stuff on it, and a fluff of white lace and two bunches of purple violets. Any one might have been glad to have worn it.

As for Caroline Hardin, she looked at it with incredulous eyes.

"Mine?" she gasped. "That mine?"

"Let me tie it on, Caroline. See, you must tie the bow a trifle at one side, so!"

The old lady gazed at herself in the glass.

"I look as if I had come in a carriage," she commented, tearful with joy. And she sat with it on her head till bed time, and could with difficulty be induced to seek her couch.

Now it was an unforunate fact that Caroline Hardin never went out upon the street. She was quite too lame and too bewildered and unfit. So the bonnet stood no chance of being used till the day of the annual reception should come around again. And, indeed, it was for that day only that Caroline Hardin desired it. She looked forward to that day with unspeakable anticipation. She got out the bonnet, laid it on the table before her, and regarded it with enraptured eyes. She put it on her head, and sat solemnly before the mirror, blinking and content.

At last the day for the reception drew near. Once more the house underwent a cleaning extraordinary, and the frills of the best frocks were starched.

But Caroline Hardin did not take the interest in it that might have been expected. She drooped, and dozed almost continually, and at last took to her bed and staid there. A lethargy settled upon her. She slept, and her breathing was so heavy that it disturbed the nerves of the other old ladies.

The day of the reception arrived. The roll of the carriages and the murmur of the voices—those well-remembered sounds—penetrated through the mist that clouded poor Caroline's brain. She sat up in bed.

"Where is my bonnet," she cried wildly. "The ladies have come!"

Some one brought her the bonnet. She fumbled with it stupidly, then with a childish laugh put it on her tumbled witch locks. She tried to speak again, but failed, and sank back speechless. A strange, hideous noise came in her throat. Then it ceased.

Caroline Hardin wore her bonnet, but she no longer heard the roll of the carriages and the murmur of the voices.

Mrs. Nelson Ward helped to lay her in her coffin.

"Put on the bonnet," she directed, "and tie the bow a little at one side. I know that is what Caroline would like."

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Calendar of Principal Affairs for Week —Mayor and Mrs. Harrison Give a Dinner for Father Sherman.

The calendar of society events for the week is as follows:

Today—Mrs. F. S. Winston, 576 North State street, a dinner. Mrs. Augustus Byram, 2909 Michigan avenue, a dinner. Mrs. Tracy Lay, 321 Michigan avenue, a dinner. Mrs. H. H. Forsyth and Mrs. George Howard Forsyth, 14 Ritchie court, at home. Mrs. A. Schweitzer, 631 Fullerton avenue, reception from 3 to 6.

Tomorrow—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. McMullin and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Page, a dance at Illinois Hall. Mrs. O. B. Phelps, 2427 Indiana avenue, a luncheon. Mrs. H. O. Stone, 2035 Prairie avenue, at home. Forty club, a dinner at Grand Pacific Hotel. First Congregational Church, evening reception to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howenstein. Wedding of Miss Charlotte Maud Spry and Mr. George Lathrop Swift. Lexington club, annual charity ball at People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets, for benefit of St. Luke's Church.

Wednesday—Mrs. Arthur Caton, 1910 Calumet avenue, a dinner. Mrs. Oliver Allen Olmsted and Mrs. Theodore Ellis Cunningham, 137 Fifty-first street, a card party. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Blocki, 360 Ashland avenue, a card party for Miss Jeanette Blocki. Miss Anna Morgan, studio reception from 8 till 10. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schuttler, 287 West Adams street, a dinner. Mrs. George Eckhart, Oak Park, a tea for Mrs. Charles Howe. Loyola club, progressive euchre party at Illinois Hall. Mrs. J. H. Willard, 2942 Indiana avenue, a reception. Mr. and Mrs. John Kenneth Mackenzie, 77 East Twentieth street, a luncheon for the Rev. Charles Anderson. Miss Elsie Philipsborn, 4829 Vincennes avenue, afternoon whist party. Mrs. Frank Ryerson Crane, 1482 Washington boulevard, a luncheon. Wellington club, informal dance and reception at Wicker Park Hall.

Thursday—Mrs. John Russell Adams, a dance at Lincoln Hall for Miss Alice Montgomerie Adams and Miss Edith Key. Mrs. Arthur T. Wells, 464 West Adams street, a card party. Mrs. B. O. Stone, 2035 Prairie avenue, a dinner. Mayor and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, 295 Schiller street, a dinner for the Rev. Father Sherman. Mrs. Louis M. Grant, 3982 Ellis avenue, a tea. Mrs. Frederick W. Jackson, 4711 Kimbark avenue, a tea for Miss Willard.

Friday—Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, 321 Huron street, a musical. Young people's cotillion at the Hotel Metropole. Mayor and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, 295 Schiller street, a dinner for Miss Mervyn Winston. Seneca club, waltz reception at Lessig club-house. Calumet Assemblies, dance at Forum Hall. Miss Abbie Benham Hill, a reading at the residence of Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson, 31 Banks street.

Saturday—Mrs. Charles Ambrose Plamondon, 413 Monroe street, a tea. Impromptu club, reception and dance at North End Lincoln Park Refectory. Mrs. Joseph Burdett Woodruff and Mrs. Grace P. Buck, 2037 Indiana avenue, a tea for Miss Forman of Louisville. Mrs. B. E. Bensinger, 4628 Drexel boulevard, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Witkowsky announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Witkowsky, to Mr. Henry Auerback, on Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Mrs. W. P. Rend, 153 Ashland avenue, gave a dinner last evening for Mr. Henry Austin Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Strohm, 4047 Prairie avenue, celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Strohm leave on Feb. 1 for a tour in Mexico and California.

Mrs. Louis M. Grant, 3982 Ellis avenue, will give a reception on Thursday, Feb. 1, from 3 till 6 o'clock.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

HATS FOR TRAVELING.

The hats represented are useful for traveling. The upper one is of soft bright drab felt bound with black velvet, trimmed with drab taffetas, a dead gold buckle, and black and drab feathers. The other is of black felt with stiff brim and soft crown; garter of beige taffetas draped, and owl on left side in front.—New York Herald.

To Cure La Grippe in Two Days.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Emperor Nicholas has just rejected an extraordinary and somewhat impudent appeal presented to him in behalf of the nobles of his empire. His father, with the object of assisting the territorial aristocracy to develop the agricultural resources of their possessions and to help them to tide over poor harvests, instituted the so-called Nobles' Bank, which was in reality a species of Credit Foncier institution, the idea being to loan on mortgage to the nobles money to be used in the purchase of agricultural machinery, etc. The nobles exploited to the most extreme limit the facilities thus granted for raising funds on their holdings, but instead of spending the money as stipulated squandered it on the contrary in all sorts of insane extravagances, chiefly abroad. In addition to this they soon stopped paying interest.

The consequence is today the Nobles' Bank finds itself out of pocket to the tune of some $80,000,000, with an immense amount of landed property on its hands, which it cannot work or farm out, and which it cannot sell except at absolutely ruinous loss. The bank, which is managed by nobles under the auspices of the government, recently appealed to the Emperor to extricate the institution from its difficulties by advancing either from his own personal fortune or else from the national treasury a sum of at least $50,000,000, taking over as security the mortgages now held by the bank. The Czar does not see matters in the same light, and fails to understand why either he himself or the national treasury should be called upon to contribute to the extravagance of the territorial nobility of the empire, a class representing the worst form of absentee landlordism, extorting every cent from the land without spending a penny in developing it.

The Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg has so many other problems of a financial character on his hands that it is doubtful whether he will make any attempt to bolster up the bank, and under the circumstances its crash may be expected at an early date, in which event an immense amount of landed property will be placed upon the market, while thousands of nobles who have been left in possession of their ancestral estates until now by the bank, owing to the latter's impossibility of taking charge thereof itself, will be turned adrift to swell the army of malcontents, and to thus constitute a danger both to the government and to society in Russia.

In some countries the aristocracy has proved a benefit to the nation. Thus England owes both her parliamentary institutions and her vast colonial empire to her nobility, since it was the Barons who extorted the magna charta from the crown, while England's transpontine dependencies were founded by the younger and portionless sons of her blue-blooded families. But in Russia the nobility have all along constituted a blight on that country, their opposition to the emancipation of the serfs, their absenteeism as landlords, and their failure to realize the cardinal principle that the possession of land entails a moral responsibility for the welfare of those dwelling thereon as well as for its development, constituting an economic peril to the country.

The late Czar was fond of describing the nobles of Russia as the bulwark of his throne, and as the defense against anarchy and disorder. Ruined, with no prospects of any amelioration of their lot, unfitted by their education for the earning of a livelihood by means of trade, industry, or a professional career, it is by no means improbable that they may become of all dangers to the Russian throne and government the most threatening, since it is only by means of a revolutionary upheaval that they can hope to find some issue to their present desperate situation.

Major Henry James Seton of the Royal Irish Rifles, who has been so dangerously wounded in the battle of Stormberg, in south Africa, while at the head of his regiment, is a member of that historic Scotch house of Seton which is now divided into two branches, one remaining in the United Kingdom while the other has been settled for close upon 200 years in the United States. The head of that branch of the Seton family which has remained in the old country is Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton, formerly of the War department in London, while the head of the American branch, known as the Setons of Parbroath, is William Seton of New York, who, after distinguishing himself in the civil war, particularly at the battle of Antietam, where he was badly wounded, has since attained distinction in the world of science and letters.

His younger and more widely known brother is that Mgr. Seton, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, who enjoys the distinction of being the only Roman Catholic prelate of American birth who has ever been admitted to and graduated from the Academia Ecclesiastica at Rome, which is restricted exclusively to theological students of noble birth, and from the graduates of which the Nuncios and diplomatic officials of the Pope are exclusively recruited.

Another American Seton has been distinguishing himself recently as an officer of infantry in the Philippine Islands, and it is a strange coincidence that the two branches of this illustrious family should be represented at the present moment on battlefields in different parts of the world, one Seton fighting for England in south Africa, and the other for the United States in the Philippines.

There are few families either in this country or in Europe whose record is more interesting or interwoven more closely with national history on both sides of the Atlantic. Thus, every reader of the works of Walter Scott will remember the devotion of that lovely Mary Seton, who was the most beautiful and the favorite of the four Marys who figured as maids of honor to the ill-fated Mary Queen of Scots, accompanying her from Scotland to France, and thus back to Scotland again, and into captivity.

There is scarcely a page of Scottish history in which the name of Seton does not figure. It is represented to this day in the aristocracy of Sweden, occupied for three centuries a conspicuous place in the Patriciate of Milan, and serves as a species of connecting link between some of the houses of the grandest aristocracy of the United Kingdom, and a number of the oldest and most blue-blooded families of colonial descent in the United States.

Among the British peerages which have been held by the house of Seton have been the Earldoms of Winton and of Eglington, the Baronies of Seton and of Parbroath, the Earldom of Dunfermline, the Baronetcy now held by Sir Bruce Seton, etc. Students of Shakspeare may remember that the "Immortal Bard" described a Lord Seton as being in attendance on Macbeth.

There is just a question as to whether the American Setons are not entitled to the Marquisate of Huntley, while there are certainly American claimants to the old Earldom of Winton, now held by the Earl of Eglington, whose own family—namely: Montgomery—is represented in this country by the Montgomerys of Philadelphia, and through them related to the Kernochans of New York.

The old Seton Earldom of Winton is now held by Lord Eglington, as descended through the female line from one of the earlier Earls of Winton. But the claimants to the Earldom, who I understand include Ernest Seton Thompson, author of that charming book, "Wild Animals I Have Known," and George Seton Anderson, a native of Liverpool, base their pretensions on a marriage said to have been contracted by the fifth and last Earl of Winton, who, after being imprisoned in the Tower of London and scentenced to death for his loyalty to the ill-fated Stuart dynasty, managed to effect his escape to the continent, and lived for a time, first at the court of France, and then at Rome, the closing years of his life, the circumstances of his death, and his burial place being wrapped in mystery.

It is asserted that this fifth Earl was married to the daughter of a Scotch physician named Dr. McKlear, and if the certificate of this marriage can be found either in Scotland or else on the continent of Europe, where the greater part of the fifth Earl of Winton's life was passed, the pretenders would be able to establish their claims to the Earldom, though not to the estates.

Hooperton Church Dedicated.

Hooperston, Ill., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The First Church of Christ was dedicated here today by Elder Z. T. Sweeney of Columbus, Ind., and the Rev. J. H. Harden President of Eureka College. Nearly $7,000 was raised, which almost wiped out the indebtedness.

Kalamazoo Cigar Factory in Trust.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 28.—[Special.]—The Lilles Cigar company, with headquarters in Chicago and factory in Kalamazoo, employing eighty-five hands, has been bought by the cigar trust and will be moved to New York.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
Station, Wells & Kinzie sts
Ticket Office, 193 Clark St
Tel., Express 721.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
Chair, Parlor, Buffet Parlor and Dining Cars and Sleepers.

3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Fox River points, Ashland, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
3.00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and South Dakota. Coaches only.
9.00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9.00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10.00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night Denver. Daylight Omaha, Rock Island, Davenport, Des Moines and Iowa.
11.30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3.00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5.00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6.00 PM IOWA AND DAKOTA EXPRESS. Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, South Dakota.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED. Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED, California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
8.00 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
10.00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED—ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.
10.15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, Winona, LaCrosse, Dakotas, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10.30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Rock Island, Davenport, Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10.30 PM IRON RANGE EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Menominee, Iron Mountain, Florence, Hurley.
MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS.
8.00 a. m., 7.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

Convalescents,
Sufferers from Indigestion, Insomnia or Kindred Troubles.
BLATZ MALT-VIVINE
(Non-Intoxicant)
taken with meals and at bed time
will assist the digestive functions and thoroughly tone up the whole system. This liquid malt extract appeals particularly to the nursing mother—*it possesses the properties most essential.*
TRY BLATZ MALT-VIVINE.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
PREP'D BY VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE
Chicago Branch,
Corner Union and Erie Streets.
Telephone Main 4357.

The Limit
of excellence in piano construction is reached and sustained in the
VOSE
No better piano can be made! Costs more? yes—a trifle more than some others—but the difference is more than made up by the enjoyment and satisfaction of its superior qualities.
Sold for cash or on the monthly payment plan and for rent.
We sell other makes of pianos at prices and on terms that defy competition.
Vose & Sons Piano Co.
Manufacturers, 248 Wabash Ave.

KODAKS AND CAMERAS, Photo Supplies
COLLINEAR LENSES.
CATALOG & BOOKLETS FREE.
ALMER COE, OPTICIAN.
65 STATE STREET, Central Music Hall Block.

WINTER RESORTS.
Golf. Hunting. Fishing.
FLORIDA WEST COAST HOTELS.
PLANT SYSTEM.
TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla.
Fine Golf Links. Professional in charge. A. E. Dick, Manager.
Hotel Bellevue, Belleair, on the Gulf, Fla. W. A. Barron, Manager.
Seminole Hotel, Winter Park, Fla. O. L. Frisbee, Manager.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla. F. F. Brown, Manager.
Hotel Kissimmee, Kissimmee, Fla. R. Dittenbach, Lessee. Dudley S. Phinny, Asst. Manager.
Punta Gorda Hotel, Punta Gorda, Fla. R. C. Rogers, Manager.
The Inn, Port Tampa, Fla. J. H. Murdick, Manager.
Address the Managers at the Hotels. Information, etc., at Plant System.
New York Office, 290 Broadway; also at Traveler's Information Co., 221 Michigan-av., Chicago.

HygeiaHotel,
Old Point Comfort, Va.
A quiet, restful hotel, offering every comfort and convenience. Open plumbing; hot sea baths, music, golf, etc.
Write for booklet.
F. N. PIKE, Proprietor.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.
A popular hotel for Southern tourists, situated midway between the North and the extreme South. The climate is mild but bracing and healthful and conducive to out door sports. A nine-hole Golf Course, greatly improved since last year, now the best south of Washington. Good shooting in near vicinity. Only 22 hours from New York.
C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.

MEXICO TOUR—Leaving Feb. 28 and returning April 1, remaining away from Chicago during all of March. PARIS EXPOSITION—Steamship and hotel reservations can be made now.
EDWARD M. HOUGH.
306-307 Marquette Building, Chicago.

WINTER TOURIST RESORTS.
Florida, Mexico, California, Nassau, Bermuda, Cuba, Porto Rico, West Indies, South America, etc. Gaze's Winter Tour Book mailed for stamp.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

THE ONTARIO... N. State and Ontario Sts.
High-class Family and Transient Hotel. Special attention to families wishing to stop a short time in the city. GEO. P. HARLOW, Prop., Chicago.

NASSAU, N. P.; HAVANA, CUBA. These resorts reached by direct steamer from Miami, Fla. To Nassau & return $34.00. To Havana & return $56.50. WM. A. FLETCHER, W. P. A., 220 S. Clark-st.

TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO.
(Office of Associated Hotels of America.)
Tickets, steepers, tourists' information, booklets, etc. Tel. Harrison 208. 221 Michigan-av.

EDUCATIONAL.
THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE BLEES MILITARY Academy are now completed and will be occupied Tuesday, January 9, 1900. For circulars and information address
BLEES MILITARY ACADEMY, Macon, Mo.

TWO CHICAGO GRADE TEACHERS INVESTIGATING TAX-DODGERS.

Miss Margaret Haley. Miss Catherine Goggin.

Miss Catherine Goggin and Miss Margaret Haley, the two grade teachers of the Chicago schools who are supported during a leave of absence by the Grade Teachers' federation in order that they may conduct a tax

DOUBT IN MONEY MARKET

SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN DEPENDS ON GOVERNMENT.

Expert View Is That Rates Have Probably Reached Bottom, but the Demands of the Nation Are a Factor That Renders the Situation Uncertain — Stagnation in Speculation and All of the Industries Suffer—Unwise Policy of the Railroads.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY A. J. WILSON.]

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Have we got to the bottom? That is the question of most interest in the money market. I am disposed to think that we have, for after the bank rate was reduced to 4 per cent on Thursday the open market began to harden. On Wednesday three months' bank bills could now and then be discounted for a fraction under 3 per cent. Yesterday the rate was passing firm at 3¼ per cent. Short loans have not risen above 2 per cent, but they are sure to follow the discounts if the denudation of balances continues. There however, is the doubtful point.

In the last fortnight the open market has lost upward of £4,600,000 through the collection of revenue and repayments, but next week the government, which has flooded the market with £4,000,000 in new credit, procured from the bank, will in the ordinary course release large amounts, and thus restore the money taken away, or part of it.

It consequently is possible that the markets may ease down again. The Bank of Germany's note circulation is now about £2,000,000 within the amount for which it has to pay the government 5 per cent, and therefore it will probably come down to 5 per cent soon. The Bank of France is back almost to the normal level, and the United States market seems to promise cheapness for a considerable period. Why, then, some say, should the London rate further recede?

Speculation at Standstill.

The recent dearness has stifled speculation so much that the Pennsylvania railroad's issue of new shares is the only fresh public demand on capital made this week. Six per cent has been like the Canadian winter to the beaver, and general business has suffered as if from a stroke of paralysis. The fair inference, therefore, is that we are at the beginning of a period of stagnation, and that the bank rate might even go lower.

I am not going to prophesy, but I think that further reduction is improbable, if for no other reason than that the government must soon be a heavy borrower, and that the foreign demands on the bank's stock of bullion is sure to be ominous if the discount rate is allowed to go below 3 per cent. Even this rate is too low for safety, as witness the fact that all other markets are now above us.

But the truth is that guessing is barred by ignorance of the government demands. Report places the various amounts to be asked next week of Parliament at £15,000,000 at the lowest, a sum altogether inadequate. But take it at that, and its collection and disbursement must have a powerful influence, first in curtailing, then in expanding the credit supplies of the market, as money is collected and paid out. Said payments involve exports of gold, and stringency is certain to appear again. Further, India must soon come in for a loan, and the Cape has been obliged to raise £600,000 already to avoid default. It will be necessary to fund this and to provide other colonies with considerable sums so as to keep the wolf from the door. All this means either that gold will be exported or intercepted.

Cheapness Not Permanent.

On the best supposition, therefore, the London money market cannot remain comfortably easy for more than a week or two at a time. It stands to be shot at from all over the world. The greatest help to a maintenance of low rates lies in the shocking destruction not only of speculative business on the Stock Exchange but of trade enterprise in all directions. Although the 6 per cent rate has gone like a bad dream, its consequences are with us still and will presently appear in diminished trade returns. The factories are running half time or shut down.

On the industrial side, I think reaction has made some progress and that we shall see a reduction in the use of banking credit in this direction alone which might, under ordinary circumstances, suffice to fix the cheapness of money on the market for months. All, however, depends on the government, even to the coal scarcity, which is becoming more and more acute and is driving manufacturers to despair.

Profit of the Banks.

Our banks did well in the last half of the year, much better than in the first month of the new year. Most of them have distributed higher dividends, and in other directions have strengthened their position with the public. It is otherwise with our railways. Between a steady increase of capital charges and an equally steady growth of working expenses their common stock is destined to suffer a slow and relentless diminution in dividends as the years pass. Not one of our companies imitates the example of the best among the American railroads, to liberally screen themselves against future adversity by stopping capital outlay and providing for improvements from their revenues. The universal motto is to pay dividends up to the hilt, and to let the future look after itself.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.—Grain—Wheat—Futures closed quiet; March, 5s 10¼d; May, 5s 9¾d. Spot firm; No. 1 California, 6s 3d@6s 3¼d; No. 2 red Western, winter, 5s 10d; No. 1 Northern, spring, 6s. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 3s 6d; American mixed, old, 3s 6½d. Futures steady; January, 3s 6d; February, 3s 6¼d; March, 3s 6¾d.

Provisions—Peas, Canadian, 5s 6d. Flour, St. Louis fancy winter, firm, 7s 3d. Hops, at London, Pacific coast, dull, £3 10s@£4. Beef steady; extra prime mess, 80s; prime mess, 73s 9d. Pork steady; prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Lard firm; prime Western, in tcs, 30s 6d; American refined, in pails, 32s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 45s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, easy, 32s 6d. Short ribs, 18 to 22 lbs, dull, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs, dull, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, dull, 33s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, dull, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, easy, 30s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs, dull, 32s 6d. Butter, finest and good U. S., nominal. Cheese, American finest white, steady, 57s; American finest colored, firm, 59s. Tallow, prime city, steady, 27s; Australian, in London, strong, 27s 9d. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, February and April, steady, 21s 3d. Turpentine spirits firm, 40s 6d. Resin, common firm, 4s 11½d. Linseed oil, 24s. Petroleum, refined, 7½d.

Cotton—Spot, moderate demand; prices 1-32d higher. American middling, fair, 4¾d; good middling, 4 11-16d; middling, 4¾d; low middling, 4½d; good ordinary, 4 5-16d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,500 American. Receipts, 18,000 bales, including 8,100 American. Futures opened steady and closed irregular at an advance of 2@4 points. American middling, fair, c. i. f., January, 4 34-64d buyers; January and February, 4 30-64d buyers; February and March, 4 28-64@4 27-64d; March and April, 4 22-64@4 23-64d buyers; April and May, 4 19-64d buyers; May and June, 4 16-64@4 17-64d sellers; June and July, 4 14-64d buyers; July and August, 4 12-64d sellers; August and September, 4 6-64@4 7-64d sellers; September and October, 3 58-64@3 59-64d buyers; October and November, 3 51-64@3 52-64d buyers; November and December, 3 48-64d buyers.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Flour—Receipts, 17,881 brls; exports, 11,258 brls. Quiet but steadily held. Minnesota patents, $3.85@4.10; Minnesota bakers', $2.80@3.00; winter patents, $3.55@3.80; winter straights, $3.40@3.45; winter extras, $2.60@2.85; winter low grades, $2.25@2.40. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $3.10@3.20; choice to fancy, $3.35@3.55. Buckwheat flour quiet, $1.75@2.00. Cornmeal steady; yellow Western, 80c; city, 78c; Brandywine, $2.20@2.30. Rye quiet; No. 2 Western, 60¼c f. o. b. afloat; State rye, 55@56c c. i. f., New York carlots. Barley quiet; feeding, 42½@47¼c c. i. f., New York; malting, 50@53c c. i. f., New York. Barley malt dull; Western, 55@65c. Wheat—Receipts, 1,800 bu; exports, 1,600 bu; spot quiet; No. 2 red, 70¾c f. o. b. afloat, prompt; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79¾c f. o. b. afloat, prompt; No. 2 red, 74¾c elevator. Options opened easy under disappointing Liverpool cables, but promptly turned strong and active on further signs of positive strength at Paris, coupled with fresh war news. Finally the market eased off, however, under realizing, and closed easy at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance. March closed 76c; May, 74⅝@75¼c, closed 74¾c; July, 74⅛@75⅜c, closed 73½@¾c. Corn—Receipts, 61,425 bu; exports, 82,768 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 40¾c f. o. b. afloat and 40¾c elevator; Options opened easy with lower cables and continued depressed under free Western selling, together with fine weather prospects. The market closed easy at ⅛c net decline. May closed 39½c. Oats—Receipts, 183,300 bu; exports, 3,890 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 29¼c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31c; track mixed Western, 29@30¼c; track white, 31@35c. Options dull and easy. Hay steady; shipping, 65@70c; good to choice, 80@85c. Hops quiet; common to choice, 1896 crop, 6c; 1898 crop, 7@9c; 1899 crop, 12@13c; Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 6@7c; 1898 crop, 7@9c; 1899 crop, 12@13c. Hides firm; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs, 19½c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 15c; California, 21 to 25 lbs, 21½c. Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavyweight, 23@25c; acid, 20@23½c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece, 21@28c; Texas, 14@17c.

Beef—Steady; family, $12.00@13.00; mess, $10.50; beef hams, $21.20@22.00; packet, $11.00@12.00; city extra India mess, $20.50@22.00. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 5¼@7c; do shoulders, 6c; do hams, 9@10¼c. Lard—Steady; Western steamed, $6.27½; January, $6.27½; refined steady; Western steamed, continent, $6.50; S. A., $6.70; compound, $5.87½@6.00. Pork—Firm; mess, $10.50@11.00; short clear, $11.50@12.50; family, $13.00@13.50. Butter steady; Cheese quiet. Eggs—Easy, Western ungraded at mark, 13@16c; Western, 17c, loss off. Tallow—Dull; city, 5@5 3-16c; country, 5¼@5⅝c. Cottonseed oil—Quiet; prime crude, 32½c; do yellow, 35@35½c. Petroleum—Steady; refined New York, $9.90; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $9.85; do in bulk, $7.20. Rosin—Firm; strained, common to good, $1.62½@1.65. Turpentine—Firm, 54½@55c. Rice—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 4¼@4¾c; Japan, 4¼@5c. Molasses—Quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 44@55c. Freights—To Liverpool quiet; cotton by steam, 25c nominal; grain by steam, 3½d nominal.

Coffee—The market for coffee futures opened quiet with prices 5 points lower and further eased off under realizing, following larger Brazilian receipts than expected, unsatisfactory European cables, decreasing volume of speculation, and a weak spot market. Liquidation was the principal local feature. The close was barely steady at about bottom for the day, a net loss of 5 to 15 points. Total sales, 24,250 bags, including February, 6.90@6.85c; March, 6.85c; May, 6.80@6.90c; July, 7.10c; September, 7.15c; November, 7.25c; December, 7.30c. Spot coffee—No speak at 8c. Mild quiet, but steady; Cordova, 8¾@12¾c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4 15-16@5c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-16c; molasses sugar, 3¾c. Refined firm and more active; mold A, 4.90c; standard A, 4.85c; confectioners' A, 4.85c; cut loaf, 5.55c; crushed, 5.55c; powdered, 5.25c; granulated, 5.15c; cubes, 5.30c.

Cotton—The market opened firm with prices 2 to 9 points higher on bullish news from all quarters and a renewal of active speculation. The dominating influences consisted of a pronounced advance in Liverpool, semi-official advices from the South stating that offerings of spot cotton was light even at advanced prices, and the presence of large orders from abroad to execute here. The business done in the first hour comprised large purchases for foreign, Wall street, room traders, and Southern account, and buying of a profit-taking type for smaller room and outside holders. The course of prices after the opening was steadily upward, receiving support from room bulls and speculative demand from parties who for weeks past have held aloof. The crop movement was light. Spot quotations: middling uplands, 8c; middling gulf, 8¼c; sales, 4,932 bales. Futures closed steady: January, 7.68c; February, 7.65c; March, 7.62c; April, 7.60c; May, 7.59c; June, 7.59c; July, 7.59c; August, 7.56c; September, 7.04c; October, 6.85c; November, 6.82c; December, 6.62c.

Dried fruits—The market for evaporated apples exhibited a weak undertone today. Prices eased off materially on unfavorable news from country towns and prospects of receipts for the next week. Buyers were scarce. California dried fruits were in moderate demand, being stimulated by the cold weather. Prunes, 2@4½c; California sun-dried prunes, 3½@6c; apricots, 6@8c; peaches, peeled, 20@23c; unpeeled, 7¼@10c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27.—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 71c; track, 71@71¼c; January, 70¾c; May, 71c; July, 68¾c; No. 2 hard, 66@67¼c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 31c; track, 32¼c; January, 31c; May, 32¼@32½c; July, 31½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 cash, 24¼c; track, 24¼c; January and May, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 25¾c. Rye—Firm, 53c. Flaxseed—Nominal, $1.50. Pork—Steady; jobbing, $10.50. Lard—Easy; Prime steam, $5.62½; choice, $5.67½. Dry salt boxed meats—Firm; shorts, $5.75; clear ribs, $5.87½; clear sides, $6.00. Bacon—Boxed extra shorts, $6.25; clear ribs, $6.37½; clear sides, $6.50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu; oats, 65,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27.—Wheat—The market started out with a straight advance of ½c. This proved to be the top for the day and up to the close of the session there was a reactionary tendency with the morning advance lost and closing prices ¼c under yesterday. May closed at 65¾c and July at 67c. Millers paid May prices for No. 1 Northern wheat and bought well in the first hour. There was less pressure to make purchases later. No. 2 Northern and the lower grades sold at about the differences ruling of late. Flour—Firmer; first patents, $3.50@3.60; with other lines relatively strong.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 27.—Wheat—May, 64¼c; No. 2 hard, cash, 63¼@64c; No. 3, 60@62c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 3, 65@68c. Corn—May, 29¾c; cash No. 2 mixed, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3, 30¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 24½@25c. Rye—No. 2, 50½c. Hay—Choice timothy, $9.00@9.50; choice prairie, $6.75@7.00. Butter—Creamery, 20@24c; dairy, 16c. Eggs—Fresh, 16½c. Receipts—Wheat, 62 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¼c; to arrive, 67¼c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; to arrive, 65¾c bid; May, 67⅝c bid; July 66¾c bid; No. 2 Northern, 63½c; No. 3 spring, 59¾c. Oats—23¼@24c. Rye—49¼c. Barley—44@51c. Flax—Cash, $1.47; May, $1.51. Corn —30½c. Receipts—Wheat, 33,311 bu. Shipments—Wheat, none.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 27.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, at 52c. Resin—Firm; receipts, 2,948; sales, 2,179; exports, 2,125. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1.30; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.75; I, $1.95; K, $2.00; M, $2.25; N, $2.65; W, G, $3.15; W, W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 27.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 51¼@52c. Resin—Firm, $1.25@1.30. Crude turpentine—Steady, $1.75@2.00. Tar—Firm, $1.50.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 27.—Corn—Steady; No. 3, 31c. Oats—Quiet; No. 3 white, 23½@23¾c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.23½ for finished goods.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 27.—Cloverseed, dull, steady; prime cash, old, $4.90 asked; January, new, $5.17½; March, $5.32½.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 27.—Turpentine—Market firm at 51c. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Poultry—Live fowls, per lb, 10c; chickens, 8½c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 40@70c; geese, per lb, 7c; pigeons, 20@25c. Dressed—Turkeys, $1.00@1.57; pigeons, 20@25c, per lb, 11@12c; do Jersey, Maryland, etc., fancy, per lb, 11@12c; do native, goo to prime, 10@11c; Western young hens, fancy, 11c; do mixed, fancy, 10@10½c; Western young toms, fancy, small, 9½@10c; do heavy to native, 8½@9c; old hens, 8½@9c; old toms, 8@8½c; do poor, 5@6c; broilers, Philadelphia, 2@4 lbs average to pair, per lb, 18@22c; chickens, Philadelphia, large, 14@15c; do mixed weights, 11@13c; do State and Pennsylvania, prime, 10@11c; do Western, dry picked, average, best, 9½@10½c; do scalded, 9½@10½c; do fair to good, 7@8½c; do poor, 5@6c; chickens and fowls, State and Pennsylvania, prime, 10@10½c; do Western mixed, prime, 9½@10½c do fair to good, 7@9c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½@10c; do Western, prime, 9½@10c; do fair to good, 7@9c; do poor, 5@6c; old roosters, 5½c; capons, Philadelphia, 16@17c; do medium weights, 13@15c; do small and slips, 11@12c; do Western, large, 13@14c; do small and slips, 10@11c; ducks, near-by, prime, 11@12c; do Western, prime, 10@10½c; do poor, 5@7c; geese, near-by, prime, 9@10c; do Western, prime, 8@9c; do poor, 6@7c; squabs, choice, large white, per dozen, $3.00; do dark, $1.50@1.75; do culls, 50@75c.

UNION AND COMMERCIAL CLUBS' NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENTS.

W. VERNON BOOTH, UNION CLUB.

WILLIAM J. CHALMERS, COMMERCIAL CLUB.

W. Vernon Booth, the newly elected President of the Union club, has been a resident of Chicago all his life. He was born on the North Side, near his present residence, 31 Bellevue place, on Dec. 22, 1856. He received his education in the city schools and at Helmuth College, London, Ont., where he was graduated with distinguished honors in scholarship. Returning from college he entered immediately into the firm of A. Booth & Co., packers of oysters and fish. He began at the bottom and learned the details of one department after another of the vast business, progressing rapidly, and finally was made a member of the firm. He held the higher offices successively, and now is President of the company. Mr. Booth joined the Union club in 1883, four years after it was founded, and always has taken an active part in the administration of its affairs. He is the eighth President of the organization.

William J. Chalmers, who was elected President of the Commercial club on Saturday evening, was born in this city on July 10, 1852. He was educated in the Chicago public schools, and after closing his studies learned the machinist's trade in the Eagle Works Manufacturing company, of which his father was then President. When 20 years old he became associated with his father in the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, manufacturers of mining machinery. In 1889 the business was changed from a partnership to a corporation, and Mr. Chalmers became its Vice President and Treasurer. He is now the President of the company, having been elected to that position in 1891. Mr. Chalmers is well known in political and social organizations of the city. He was President of the Illinois club in 1893. He was married in 1877 to Miss Joan Pinkerton, daughter of Allan Pinkerton. They have two children.

TELLS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Book of Theodore Cahn and Louis Forest Describes Conditions as They Really Are.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY G. E. PURUCKER.]

STRASBURG, Jan. 16.—Theodore Cahn and Louis Forest have written and published a novel entitled "Alsace-Lorraine, 1877-1899 —L'Oubli." Theodore Cahn is the author of a long list of romances, of which many are patriotic and some extremely chauvinistic. He was a member of the League of Patriots and followed the black steed of General Boulanger. Louis Forest is a younger Parisian politician, who in the encounters of the last two years distinguished himself by his courage on the side of the "Intellectuals." These quite dissimilar spirits agreed to write a book which should tell "the truth about Alsace-Lorraine." They wished to answer the question, "What are really the thoughts, in their heart of hearts, of the people of Alsace-Lorraine and what is the attitude of France to be?"

They observed the manners, customs, "the hopes and resignation" of the Alsatians and Lorrainians, and studied economic and social conditions in the annexed provinces. The result of their observations and study has been: "Resignation is gradually taking the place of hope." They thought it necessary to put an interrogation point after the "Oubli" in the title. But they reveal their convictions more clearly in the motto with which they introduce their book—for they repeat the words of Jules Ferry: "France must place a cross on Alsace-Lorraine," and they are still a little clearer yet in their romantic story.

That they chose the form of romance to impart their impressions may appear, perhaps, somewhat timid. One might think that they did not dare admit it to be the rule that the French spirit in Alsace is going to sleep little by little and vanishing; that they only dared to represent it as an exceptional case. But, in reality, they do not deal merely in solitary cases. They group around the two heroes persons of all ranks of the Alsatian people. Cities and peasants, rich and poor are portrayed; and everywhere is manifest the same conflict—viz.: the conflict between old inclinations and the demands of daily life. Under the weight of daily requirements the old tendencies are fading into memories.

A Prussian Lieutenant belonging to the garrison of Metz falls in love with a young Alsatian, the daughter of the manufacturer Stockmann, one of the most irreconcilable of the irreconcilable. The authors call this Lieutenant "Fritz von Schabelkraft." Old Stockmann, who has left Strasburg and settled in Metz because his son forgot his French in the schools of Strasburg, naturally does not want the Lieutenant for his son-in-law. Louise is not to be styled Frau von Schnabelkraft." But Louise loves the officer, who saved her life on the skating rink. Now, since youth as against age always wins the day, this charming girl of Alsace and the "pumpernickel-esser" eventually are married after manifold dangers and trials.

This love idyl is prettily told. But what the two authors accomplish as romantic narrators is less important, of course, than their work as historians of Alsace-Lorraine. So far as I can judge, this description is among the best, if not the best, that has been given for a long time of Alsace-Lorraine. Louis Forest is a Lorrainian who knows his home in its smallest and last nooks and corners. The German politicians who until recently wrote about the annexed provinces have never had such correct knowledge and information, for, naturally, the inimical inhabitants closed to them, if not the interior of their houses, the inner precincts of their hearts. The French politicians who, after the war, talked of Alsace-Lorraine were almost always blind owing to their reasonable sadness, and they were unjust on account of their hatred. In "L'Oubli" one sees with pleasure two things: perfect knowledge of the country and a zealous, almost anxious, endeavor to be righteous, and to obliterate one's self from the tramels of fear.

The Germanization of Alsace-Lorraine would, doubtless, by this time be much further advanced than it is if there had been more confidence in a quiet development on the part of the Germans, if they had not aroused opposition and obstinacy by rough rudeness, and if they had more considerate of feelings that were not unreasonable and that might have been easily understood.

TALKS OF GLASGOW'S METHODS

Michael Simons, a Magistrate of the City, Describes the Workings of Municipal Ownership.

Michael Simons, a magistrate of Glasgow, Scotland, for nine years a member of the corporation of that city, and a member of several large firms in that and other cities of Great Britain, is at the Auditorium Annex.

"The success of municipal ownership of public utilities in Glasgow is beyond any question or doubt," he said. "The city now owns and operates its water, gas, electric plant for both power and lighting, and the traction or street railways. In a short time we expect to have our own telephone system in operation.

"We have reduced the cost of operating the street railway system fully 50 per cent, have reduced the fares to the extent of furnishing a one-cent fare to working people at certain hours. And the lines have made a handsome profit. By the way, we found it to our decided advantage to buy our machinery in this country.

"We will extend our lines out into the country, the purpose being to take the working people from the congested districts to places where they can have fresh air and a bit of ground to work. It is proposed to give them a yearly ticket, available at certain hours, at a cost so low the poorest will be able to ride.

"The same good results have been reached in our water system. Our rates are based on the rental value of the property. Where the water is used for public purposes one penny to the pound of the rental is charged; for private purposes, five pence to the pound is charged. A few years ago the rate was more than a shilling. We have been able to operate at a handsome profit.

"The same is true regarding gas, for which are paying now about 54 cents a thousand feet.

"One thing that has enabled Glasgow to accomplish so much is the high order of the public officials. Partisan politics has absolutely no place in our municipal affairs."

LITTLE TALKS ON LIVE TOPICS.

Much is said as to the necessity of horses becoming acclimated when taken to distant localities before being in condition to do good work. Thus I have been asked many times if I did not consider it necessary that my horses should be in England for some time prior to racing them in order to get the results from them. My observation leads me to believe that if a horse is fit he can run almost anywhere. I have heard it said many times that a horse taken from this locality to the Pacific or Atlantic coast must have time to become acclimated before being able to run as he should, but it has been my experience in taking horses to each place that if they were in good condition they always ran well, and they are generally in good condition if I am along to look after them. I do not take much stock in the talk about acclimating.

RACE HORSES AND CLIMATE.

EDWARD CORRIGAN.

[Mr. Corrigan is a conspicuous figure in the racing world and is about to take a string of his best horses to England.]

I hardly believe the Republican party of Michigan will submit to the evident intention of the federal machine in that State to foist D. M. Ferry on the party as its nominee for Governor. I believe there is enough love of principle in the party to rebuke any such attempt to commit it to a policy which would continue to exempt the corporations from paying their just share of taxes. If, however, this scheme is carried out, I have no hesitation in saying I shall enter the field as an independent candidate. I am a Republican, but if the Republican party abandons its principles I most certainly shall not. I have no desire to see another term as Governor, but I am in this fight for equal taxation to stay, and shall spare myself no personal sacrifice that right and justice may triumph. With about $300,000,000 of property the railroads of Michigan are taxed only about $1,000,000. Prior to my administration they were taxed only about $800,000. There are other corporations, notably the Calumet and Hecla Mining company, in northern Michigan, which do not begin to pay their just burdens of taxation. But for the federal machine element, which controlled the Senate, there would have been legislation which would have reformed this abuse. A crisis undoubtedly confronts the Republican party of Michigan. If it does its duty by the people it will continue to be the dominant party there for an indefinite period, but if it bows to the dictates of the federal machine, overwhelming disaster undoubtedly awaits it at the coming elections, for I have no doubt of its defeat.

PINGREE AND STARS PREVENT CRUELTY. OUT TO BEAT FERRY.

HAZEN S. PINGREE.

[Governor Pingree was one of the speakers at the Marquette club banquet on Saturday night.]

In spite of Dr. Lyman Abbott's argument that Moses did not write the book of Genesis, because the events of which it tells happened twenty or twenty-five centuries before the time of Moses, I still believe in Moses. There were certain prophets who predicted things that would happen concerning the coming of Christ and his life. But a prophet is not necessarily a man who looks forward. Why might not God endow a man with the power to look backward, as well as forward? In fact, must not the account of the first five days, when there was no man to record the happenings, have been given by revelation? In what other way could it have been gained? If we dispense with supernatural revelation altogether, of course, we are at a loss about Genesis, and everything else.

STILL BELIEVES IN MOSES.

DR. P. S. HENSON.

[Dr. Lyman Abbott stated in a recent lecture in Boston his belief that Genesis was written by some unknown prophet and not by Moses.]

The stars which the city permits the members of the Anti-Cruelty society to wear have proved of great assistance in the prevention of the abuse of horses by cruel drivers. In the majority of cases it is only necessary for us to show our stars and the drivers desist from the ill treatment. It is seldom that we are compelled to call on the police to aid us in the enforcement of our authority. Some having cases of cruelty called to their attention, have shown their Chicago badges of authority with splendid results. The society is now giving much attention to the subject of a suitable horseshoe for slippery pavements. We are insisting on the present time "rope" shoe as the most satisfactory. We have recommended its use to a number of transfer companies engaged in heavy hauling and several intend adopting it.

MRS. THEODORE THOMAS.

[Mrs. Theodore Thomas is the President of the Anti-Cruelty society and a director of the Chicago Opera company. She is the wife of the conductor of the Chicago Orchestra.]

MONEY A LITTLE EASIER.

TENDENCY DOWNWARD, THOUGH SOME BANKS DENY CONCESSIONS.

Permanently Low Interest Not Expected—Details of New York Bank Merger — Business in Wholesale Lines Not So Brisk as a Few Weeks Ago—Better Tone Imparted to the Wheat Market by Reports of Poor Conditions in France.

Aside from the south African war the money situation is the principal element in business conditions. The tendency to slightly easier rates is felt, though several of the banks say they are not making concessions from their fixed rate of 6 per cent for time loans. No rates of less than 5 per cent have been reported in any instance.

Bankers generally say that they do not look for any permanently low interest rates. The demand, they say, is too good to admit a return to the low rates that prevailed last spring. While opinion on the subject is divided, some of the bankers think that rates will work down from 6 per cent and settle on a basis of 5½ per cent, with occasional concessions to favored borrowers at 5 per cent. More disposition, apparently, has been shown to shade rates for time loans than for demand loans. None of the bankers admits that call loan rates have declined below 6 per cent. There is a possibility that rates for this class of loans may go lower after Feb. 1, but there is no certainty about it, as circumstances might stiffen rates in the few days intervening till that date.

The merger of the Bank of Commerce with the Union Bank of New York will take place March 15. Circulars to stockholders outline the plan as follows: "After the National Union Bank, by increase of its capital stock, shall be possessed of net assets approximating $8,200,000, the National Bank of Commerce, already having assets approximating $8,500,000, will be prepared to effect practical consolidation upon these highly satisfactory terms: First, by paying to the holders of its present stock a dividend of 10 per cent; and, second, by issuing 50,000 shares of new stock for use by the Board of Directors in the acquisition of the assets of the National Union Bank, which then will be more than equivalent to those of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The effect of the proposed consolidation will be to give to the National Bank of Commerce in New York a capital and surplus larger than that of any bank in the United States."

The Banks of France and Germany lowered their discount rates last week, following the action of the Bank of England. These reductions had been expected by Chicago bankers, and did not, therefore, occasion great comment. The Bank of France at no time raised its rate so high as the other two institutions, and increased it only when England's demands for gold grew stronger.

The Bank of France is more nearly a financial institution for the French republic than the Bank of England is for England. It has larger cash holdings than any other bank in any country. Its cash resources for several weeks have amounted to more than double the gold that has been held by the Bank of England during that time. In addition to that, it had a large sum of silver in its vaults. The Bank of France does not have to keep any certain percentage of its deposits for reserve to meet reserve requirements. It is the fiscal agent of the government, which appoints the men who hold the offices of Governor and Deputy Governors.

Wholesale Lines Steady.

Business in all wholesale lines can hardly be called so brisk as during the closing months of the year. New business in manufacturing lines is light for the reason that the year began with business booked so far ahead as to minimize the probabilities of much doing in this direction for several months to come. These contracts, made so far ahead, are, however, the only depressing influence. None of the manufacturers expect a continuance of the old conditions so none is disappointed. Wool is one of the particularly active of the larger markets, the activity running through both the market for raw material and its manufacture. Nearly all the Eastern mills have been heavy purchasers of medium and low grade wools. They have taken on some good sized lines of one quarter and three-eighths-blood fleeces—notably quarters—the sales of such wools amounting to something like 2,000,000 lbs. These, together with the purchase of one or two good-sized lines of Territories, have brought the total of the week's business up to slightly over 5,000,000 lbs. Otherwise, the demand is not at all active, and for fine wools it is practically nothing. There is no improvement in prices, however, which may be quoted as steady and on most lines nominally unchanged. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 4,805,000 lbs domestic and 1,000,000 lbs foreign, making a total of 5,120,000, against a total of 2,965,000 for the previous week and a total of 3,524,000 for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1 amount to 13,155,600 lbs, against 13,216,000 lbs for the corresponding time last year.

According to Iron and Steel, several large factors in pig iron and finished material say the tonnage they are placing is greater than at any time since last October. Others report less buying recently for the continent and the Northwest, but not enough to make up for light orders from the country. The advance of 12c in Paris within two weeks was not followed here, the net advance from the low point in two weeks, 24½c, being only 24@25c. An improved demand for expert was one of the strong features of the week. Clearances of wheat and flour from the seaboard were 3,561,000 bu, as compared with 3,061,000 bu the week before. The week's clearances of manufacturers have been reluctant to buy material for future shipment. The market has been dragging for some time with no appearance of what direction values would take, and the buyers, therefore, did not feel warranted in dipping too deeply into the uncertainty. The heavy onslaught of time and pressing needs, however, has finally compelled them to assume the initiative, and they are now buying with notable freedom. Lists in response to their inquiries for deliveries promised for next week they ask if they cannot be made this week. If the promised time is two months hence, they ask that it be shortened to a month. In brief, the circumstances surrounding trade evince a widespread scantiness of supplies and a disposition to uniform and prompt future shipments. The valley of holiday effects has been surmounted and passed. Trade has resumed its normal proportions. Asgurites of what 1900 is to be find a good basis for speculation in the prevailing conditions. Inventories are well out of the way. Plans have been laid for the coming campaign. Mills have resumed and the wheels have commenced to re-revolve.

Failures for eighteen days of January have been $17,738,845, against $7,011,836 last year and $11,613,637 in 1898. Manufacturing were $2,624,992, against $2,317,067, and trading were $4,555,209, against $5,306,209 last year. Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 224 last year.

Hopeful Tone in Wheat.

The end of the week witnessed a more hopeful tone among dealers in wheat, actual and future, than was manifest at its beginning, though the most important cause for an advance in prices was already having an effect. This was the bulge in the Paris market caused by the reiterated reports of serious damage to the French crop. There was a tendency at first on this side to discount, if not to discredit, these rumors, but they became more positive and exerted an influence almost continuous in forcing prices higher and strengthening the tone of the market, in spite of frequent denials of the alleged damage. The appearance of several cases of bubonic plague in Argentina was another helpful influence, with the possibility if it should get out of control that this country would be cut off. The report that the port of Rosario, the principal shipping point for the Argentine crop, had been quarantined against by Buenos Ayres, lower down the river, for ten days was a bull factor in the market. So was the general situation in south Africa, with the half explained reverses to the British arms which closed the week. While foreign influences had the most effect, the weather conditions in this country contributed to the firmness for the winter wheat crop. With these and other conditions, which seemed to encourage a bull feeling, a greater advance than 2¾@2¾c might have been expected. That it did not occur was largely due to the light volume of speculation. There was little steady demand from the outside, some buying intermittently for the continent and the Northwest, but not enough to make up for light orders from the country. The advance of 12c in Paris within two weeks was not followed here, the net advance from the low point in two weeks, 24½c, being only 2½@2¾c. An improved demand for expert was one of the strong features of the week. Clearances of wheat and flour from the seaboard were 3,561,000 bu, as compared with 3,061,000 bu the week before. The week's clearances of manufacturers have been reluctant to buy material for future shipment. The market has been dragging for some time with no appearance of what direction values would take, and the buyers, therefore, did not feel warranted in dipping too deeply into the uncertainty. The heavy onslaught of time and pressing needs, however, has finally compelled them to assume the initiative, and they are now buying with notable freedom. Lists in response to their inquiries for deliveries promised for next week they ask if they cannot be made this week. If the promised time is two months hence, they ask that it be shortened to a month. In brief, the circumstances surrounding trade evince a widespread scantiness of supplies and a disposition to uniform and prompt future shipments. The valley of holiday effects has been surmounted and passed. Trade has resumed its normal proportions. Asgurites of what 1900 is to be find a good basis for speculation in the prevailing conditions. Inventories are well out of the way. Plans have been laid for the coming campaign. Mills have resumed and the wheels have commenced to re-revolve.

Failures for eighteen days of January have been $17,738,845, against $7,011,836 last year and $11,613,637 in 1898. Manufacturing were $2,624,992, against $2,317,067, and trading were $4,555,209, against $5,306,209 last year. Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 224 last year.

Hopeful Tone in Wheat.

The end of the week witnessed a more hopeful tone among dealers in wheat, actual and future, than was manifest at its beginning, though the most important cause for an advance in prices was already having an effect. This was the bulge in the Paris market caused by the reiterated reports of serious damage to the French crop. There was a tendency at first on this side to discount, if not to discredit, these rumors, but they became more positive and exerted an influence almost continuous in forcing prices higher and strengthening the tone of the market, in spite of frequent denials of the alleged damage. The appearance of several cases of bubonic plague in Argentina was another helpful influence, with the possibility if it should get out of control that this country would be cut off. The report that the port of Rosario, the principal shipping point for the Argentine crop, had been quarantined against by Buenos Ayres, lower down the river, for ten days was a bull factor in the market. So was the general situation in south Africa, with the half explained reverses to the British arms which closed the week. While foreign influences had the most effect, the weather conditions in this country contributed to the firmness for the winter wheat crop. With these and other conditions, which seemed to encourage a bull feeling, a greater advance than 2¾@2¾c might have been expected.

HILLIS IN HIS OLD PULPIT

GREETED BY A CONGREGATION THAT CROWDS CENTRAL CHURCH.

Sermon Is on "The Difficulties of Modern Preaching"—Art of Right Living—Issues of Life and Death for Society in the Minister's Keeping—Entering into Full Possession of Moral Gifts Through Long Study and Patient Drill.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached at Central Church, in Central Music Hall, yesterday morning on "The Difficulties of Modern Preaching." It was his first reappearance in the pulpit which he left last March for Plymouth Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, and he faced a great congregation, while hundreds were turned away, unable to find even standing room.

Dr. Hillis found his text in the words of Paul: "Unto me is this grace given, that I should preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, and make all men see the mystery which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God." He said:

"It is sometimes said that man is born without original righteousness. But man is born without original arithmetic, original geography, original history, or original industry. Beginning in ignorance, slowly the pupil climbs to the level of his wise teacher. By long study and patient drill the aspirant for wealth, or fame, or power enters into the full possession of his intellectual and moral gifts. And we are not surprised that man's growth in morals requires long drill, patient study, and practice. If the intellect asks for its college, the spiritual faculty must also have its school of instruction.

University of Morals.

"In reality, therefore, the church is a university of morals for right living. It is a school where the Bible is the divine handbook of right living. It is a lecture hall where the old Hebrew prophets, poets, and Kings stand forth to ply men sometimes with words of hope and encouragement, and sometimes with words of fear and warning, and where, at last, Christ appears as our master and model, but also our Savior and king. And what the library and lecture hall do for the development of reason; what the art gallery and the great masters do for taste and imagination, that the church and the preacher are to do for conscience and the moral sentiments, and by so much character outweighs mere intellect, by so much is the work of man building more than system building.

"There is no art like the art of right living. There is no science like the science of carrying the faculties in the home and in the street so as to bless man and not blight him; so as to help man and not hurt him. Therefore, said the prophet of Brantwood, the issues of life and death for society are in the Christian pulpit. Precious, indeed, those thirty minutes by which the preacher tries to get at the hearts of a thousand men to convince them of all their weaknesses, to shame them for all their sin, to warn them of all their dangers, to try by this way and that to stir the hard fastenings of the doors where the master himself has stood and knocked yet none opened, and to call at the opening of those dark streets, where wisdom herself has stretched forth her hands and no man regarded—thirty minutes to raise the dead in.

"And so long as the American home is founded on purity, refinement, and love; so long as American society makes justice in its law, wisdom in its schools, ethics in its politics, and honesty in its commerce, so long will the Christian pulpit be necessary to give bread to those who are hungry, to give light to those who are in darkness, and life to those who sit in the region and the shadow of death.

Preaching to Transform Men.

"It is a striking fact that when Christ proposed for himself universal dominion and foreshadowed the time when society should be redeemed from sin to universal happiness, righteousness, and peace, he adopted preaching as the instrument of transformation. Christ found society in the wilderness, going blundering, struggling, weeping, praying, dying—a pilgrim band not knowing the way out of the desert. For want of guidance the multitudes perished in the hot sands hard by the oasis where gushed springs of living water and where grew the tree of life. And seeking out some instrument that should inspire and regenerate society Christ passed by his General and his army, he passed by the politician and the makers of laws, he passed by the throne and refused the scepter of universal dominion.

"For the cleansing of all social ills, and for the organization of the pilgrim hosts into columns which should march out of the desert toward the shining land, he appointed moral instruction as a method of so enriching the individual that he should make his own laws, become his own king and ruler, and find the springs of peace in himself, and if we open the pages of history the influence of preachers would seem to justify Christ's emphasis of preaching."

DEFINES "THE NEW FAITH."

Dr. H. W. Thomas Says It Is Penetrating Orthodox Churches and Heresy Has Lost Its Terrors.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas preached yesterday at People's Church (McVicker's Theater) on "The New Faith," saying:

"God has not changed, the moral order of the universe has not changed; the change has been in man. The new faith is the new seeing of old things. The mistakes of the past were mistakes about something; not about nothing.

"The new faith is faith—faith in God, in Christ, the Bible, the church, just as much as is the old; but it sees these great truths in a different light. All great changes in thought have been opposed, as was the new astronomy, geology, evolution, and the higher criticism; and so the new faith is opposed by many, but it is finding its way into the orthodox churches and pulpits. Heresy has lost its terrors, the churches dread trials for heresy.

"Nor is all this strange. The changes that have come, the large and better faith in other fields of thought, have at last found their way into the church. It is no longer possible for many minds to accept the old teachings. Hence the new faith—new only in this: It is the clearer seeing of the truths that always were. It is a vital position—faith affirms the real; rests on it; it is a great faith of reason, of life, and hope."

WOULD TAX CHURCH PROPERTY.

J. H. O. Smith, Union Christian, Says Exemption Is Contrary to the American Spirit.

"Should Church Property Be Taxed?" was the theme of the Rev. J. H. O. Smith's prelude last night at Union Christian Church. Answering, he said:

"The church, having once learned to lean on the secular arm, finds it difficult to walk alone. Recently representatives of great missionary organizations have been thanking God that the sword is opening the way for the cross. If as many missionaries had been sacrificed as soldiers in India that great empire would have been Christian long ago.

"Churches, like other corporations, should pay for the privilege of owning property and for its protection by the state. The idea that when anything is started in the name of religion it is to be dead-headed or passed half fare over all the highways is all wrong.

"If church property is exempt while all other is taxed, or supposed to be, then the unbeliever, as well as Christian, indirectly supports the church, and it is fundamental in America that no man shall be taxed, directly or indirectly, or in any way compelled to pay for the support of the religion of another. No discrimination should be made in favor of any class or citizen. 'Equal rights for all and exclusive privileges to none' is a canon dear to the national heart."

BOTH SEE SHELDON'S FAILURE.

J. H. Acton and Albert Lazenby Find Texts in the Coming Newspaper Experiment at Topeka.

"In His Steps," the Rev. C. M. Sheldon's book, suggested sermons yesterday by the Rev. J. H. Acton, Church of Our Father, and the Rev. A. Lazenby, Unity Church. Both prophesied failure for Mr. Sheldon's coming newspaper experiment.

The Rev. Mr. Acton said: "Of course, in actual practice in this age there is but one goal. Such an attempt in newspaper enterprise can be only bankruptcy in the end, however honestly it may be undertaken. The author's wonderful success attending most of those who left their ideals to follow 'in his steps' casts a halo over the sacrifice, but it reminds one of the great poem of Job and his afflictions."

The Rev. Mr. Lazenby said: "The model lesson Mr. Sheldon is going to give the newspaper editors of the world in editing a newspaper as Jesus would will be absolutely useless as a business experiment. Sheldon may make a good minister; it does not follow that he will make a good editor. Jesus never promised to make his disciples good editors. It is possible that Sheldon will blue pencil matter that Jesus would insert and insert what Jesus would blue pencil. One thing already appears—Sheldon has departed from the simplicity of Jesus at the beginning by allowing himself to be boomed in the way he has."

FORMING LIQUID AIR PLANS.

Branch Company May Be Organized in Chicago—President Tripler Talks of Developments.

A branch company of the Tripler Liquid Air company of New York will be established in Chicago soon, according to the predictions made yesterday by a stockholder of the parent organization. President Charles E. Tripler said the business plans of the organization were in the hands of the New York directors, and he did not know what they contemplated. Chicago stockholders are enthusiastic over the idea of a branch company.

A constant string of callers visited Mr. Tripler at the Auditorium Annex yesterday and several conferences were held. It was said nothing definite had been accomplished. Mr. Tripler will lecture at the Auditorium on Thursday evening, the dates at the Central Music Hall having been canceled.

"When we perfect our apparatus it will be possible to run a locomotive across the continent with one charging of liquid air," said Mr. Tripler. "We will have an automobile that can be run from thirty to forty miles on a single charge.

"We are now working on a method to utilize the power of the air in commercial purposes, but I cannot divulge the plans at this time, as they have not been perfected. I propose to have a central plant in every large city, where supplies of air can be obtained."

TO ASK CITIZENS FOR FUNDS.

Grand Army Encampment Finance Committee Will Collect Subscriptions for $100,000.

The Finance committee in charge of the collections for the Grand Army encampment, which will be held in Chicago on Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, has set aside three days, Feb. 13, 15, and 20, in which to raise $100,000 that is needed to meet necessary expenses. St. Louis raised the same amount in one day and the Finance committee expects to have no difficulty in collecting subscriptions for this encampment. Some subscription books are already out, and by Wednesday 300 will be in circulation.

Colonel William H. Harper, who has been appointed executive director of the encampment, Colonel J. H. Wood, chairman, and Major E. A. Bigelow, secretary of the Executive committee, have opened offices in room 611 The Temple. The Finance committee has offices in room 617, the same building.

R. T. Perry has been appointed secretary of the Finance committee.

The General committee will meet in Memorial Hall, Public Library Building, on Wednesday evening, to meet Commander-in-Chief Shaw and Adjutant General Stewart.

CHICAGO PULPIT TRIBUTES TO JOHN RUSKIN.

Ruskin will live in the annals of fame as the prophet of the nineteenth century. A second Isaiah, he turned modern English into an instrument of such surpassing beauty and power that forever those who would learn of the resources in accuracy and flexibility of the idiom must pilgrim to his writings. Ruskin, the priest at the shrine of beauty, was even so the prophet of the moral regeneration of the race. The keynote to his message was that "life without work is robbery and work without art or joy is brutality." Ruskin laid the finger on the weakness of the eighteenth century philosophy when he refused to bow the knee at the shrine of its fetiches, liberty and equality. Absolute liberty and equality are unthinkable and their triumph would be unbearable. And it is refreshing to know that Ruskin was a prophet, a preacher of that God who hateth iniquity and loveth justice.

PROPHET OF THE CENTURY.

EMIL G. HIRSCH,
Minister Sinai Congregation.

In many respects Ruskin may be regarded as the leader in many of the great reforms that have marked the present age. Like Carlyle, he denounced shams in art, religion, and politics. He unmasked those evils that masqueraded as virtues.

He awakened among the common people a desire for culture, refinement, and education. He contributed not a little in making morality, which had become mere formalism, a matter of real life. He protested against the one-sidedness of life, and attempted to reconcile the principles of morality with business and economy. He denounced what he termed the vice of the age, the mercenary and commercial spirit that controlled life. His dogmatism often detracts from the force and persuasiveness of his writing, but the prophets that move men are generally marked by a boldness of expression that borders on the extreme.

LEADER IN REFORMS.

JOHNSON HENDERSON,
Pastor Armour Mission.

Ruskin contended for a worker who loved his work; for a production measured by quality, not quantity; for a value in things measured by their benefits to mankind in high ways, and not merely by their profits to the capitalist. For a nobler life in industry and commerce he ever struggled. Industry is to make not money chiefly, but happy, cheerful men and women. "It is to make life, souls of good quality." Thus Ruskin preached a social regeneration which, carried to its logical conclusions, means an industrial transformation. In many ways the work of Ruskin seems a pathetic failure. But the spirit abideth. When the future names the great

SEER OF BEAUTY AND TRUTH.

Ruskin was a seer, he saw the truth of beauty and the beauty of truth in the natural world. He was a discoverer of the beautiful in the material universe. Truth and beauty were more to him than spoken words. They were fine arts and had moral qualities. He was an idealist who would realize his ideal through the practical. He put a halo of glory about the "daily round, the common task." He did not dwell in the clouds, but came down among men. He was a practical philanthropist and a real friend of the toiler. He gave his fortune and himself to the people.

JOHN P. BRUSHINGHAM,
Pastor First Methodist Church.

God meant Ruskin to be a preacher of righteousness. While some preached the beauty of holiness in temples made with hands, he for more than half a century preached the holiness of beauty in the temple made without hands. With the vision of a seer, and the scrutiny of a scientist, he taught the glory of the visible universe. To him art was a true expression of the soul's ideal. Art represented spiritual substance, and labor was the developed energy of the soul. I am convinced that we have in him a teacher for whom we should thank God as for the gift of daily bread, or the sweet light of morning, or the glory of the starlit sky.

PROPHET OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

FREDERICK W. MILLAR,
Pastor Ryder Memorial Church.

John Ruskin was the hammer in God's hand that broke in pieces English Philistinism—artistic, industrial, and social. What John Wesley did for England by a doctrine of free grace Ruskin did by a canon of art criticism. As Wesley, so Ruskin found the people without spiritual leadership, moral impurity among the higher classes, degradation and coarseness among the lower, and both had the eye of the prophet and the heart of the lover of humanity. The consternation Ruskin produced in artistic circles was caused by the doctrine that art was truth; likewise the consternation of the traders when he told them that commerce was righteousness. He concentrated in one life the heritage of Savonarola, Wesley, Emerson, Bushnell, and Brooks in a pure, joyful, noble life.

TEACHING AND INFLUENCE.

DAVID BEATON,
Pastor Lincoln Park Congregational Church.

We can all of us preach, but practicing is the hard thing. Ruskin could do both. Had he become a preacher, as his parents intended, he would have become a mighty religious leader, even in an age of apathy, skepticism, and materialism.

PRACTICED WHAT HE PREACHED.

But he preferred to preach to the world through his books and he practiced what he preached, and his deeds, as well as his truths, his enthusiasm as well as his judgments, his earnestness as well as his criticism—in short, his character, his life, perhaps more than his words, placed him among the prophets, who, though they stand high up on the mountain nearest unto God, inspire the apostles below to preach the doctrine and the people at the foot of the mount to embody it part and parcel in their lives. The memory of the righteous be to blessing!

IN TRINITY OF GREAT SOULS.

JOSEPH STOLZ,
Minister Isaiah Congregation.

DEAN ANNA BOWEN DEAD

APPARENTLY WELL IN MORNING, SHE EXPIRES BEFORE NOON.

Head of Woman's College of Northwestern and Brightest Student Yet Graduated There — Called to the Faculty Last June—Youngest Woman Ever Holding a Position There—University Will Close Today and Tomorrow—Interment at Oakwoods.

Miss Anna M. Bowen, dean of the Woman's College of the Northwestern University, died suddenly at noon yesterday. Early in the morning she made preparations to go to dinner in Chicago, but at 10 o'clock asked Miss Annie W. Patterson, the matron of Woman's Hall, to telegraph her regrets. An hour

MISS ANNA M. BOWEN.

later her call bell sounded, and Miss Patterson found Miss Bowen on the floor unconscious. Physicians were called, but she was beyond help, and died shortly before 12 Congestion of the lungs and fatty degeneration of the heart were given as the causes.

Slightly Ill Two Days Before.

Until Friday afternoon Dean Bowen had enjoyed exceptionally good health. She complained at that time of a growing faintness. Saturday evening as she turned to leave the supper table she fell in a faint, but apparently was much improved the next morning.

After her death telegrams were sent to her mother, Mrs. H. D. Bowen, and her sister, who reside at 204 Oakwood boulevard, and her brother, Herbert H. Bowen, now in Arkansas. Mr. Bowen is expected in Chicago tomorrow, and funeral arrangements will not be made till then.

Miss Bowen was the youngest woman ever called to a position on the faculty of Northwestern University. She was born in Chicago on Dec. 27, 1872. When 15 years of age she entered the South Division High School, and carried off every prize possible for a student to take. Then she entered Northwestern, and three years later was graduated as Batchelor of Arts. President Rogers says she was the brightest student Northwestern has ever had.

Studies at Cornell and Leipsic.

She spent two years at Cornell University and received the degree of doctor of philosophy. The two years following she spent at Leipsic. She was the first woman to receive the full privileges of that university. She left there for Munich. Last year she taught for a time at Martin's Ferry. She was appointed dean at Northwestern in June.

The remains will be taken to the family residence tomorrow and probably will be interred at Oakwoods. The Northwestern University will close today and tomorrow. This afternoon at 1:30 memorial service will be held in the chapel of Woman's Hall. The body will lie in state in the chapel.

TALKS ON ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Professor Richard Gottheil Addresses Meetings and Urges Jews to Aid the Plan.

Professor Richard Gottheil, a leader in the Zionist movement in this country, spoke at Twelfth street Turner Hall yesterday afternoon. He urged all to aid the movement, which was intended to reunite the Jews into one nation and to give them the legal right to live, unmolested, in the land of their forefathers, Palestine. In the evening Professor Gottheil spoke at Douglas Hall, 291 Thirty-fifth street. Tonight he will address a meeting at Sinai Temple. W. Shur and Rabbi Braude also spoke yesterday afternoon.

ANNA BECK MYSTERY SOLVED.

Woman Who Disappeared in October Returns to Chicago After Visiting Several Cities.

Mrs. Anna Beck, whose disappearance from her residence at 182 East Fullerton avenue last October gave rise to the report that she had been murdered for her money, returned to the city yesterday and exploded the mystery created by a private detective agency. Her return released from suspicion a number of persons with whom Mrs. Beck had been seen a few days prior to her disappearance.

Mrs. Beck was in Kenosha, Wis., last Saturday, and read in Chicago newspapers the accounts of her disappearance. She came to this city at once. A few hours after her departure from Kenosha two of Captain Schuettler's detectives from the Sheffield Avenue Station reached that town in search of her.

She went to the residence of Albert Berring, 97 Ward street. When a detective went to that house he could not find her at first, but finally discovered her hiding behind a trunk in a clothes closet. She said she feared arrest.

Mrs. Beck told Captain Schuettler she left the city because she feared certain persons and because she was in poor health and believed a trip would benefit her. She denied that she went away with any considerable amount of money. She visited a number of towns and cities where she had friends, and was preparing to return to Chicago when she learned that her absence had caused a police investigation.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Monday, Jan. 29.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close today 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. St. Louis.

Direct mails for Ireland will close today at 4:30 p. m., via S. S. Teutonic.

For the Azores Islands, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. today.

For Bermuda, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close tomorrow at 6:15 p. m.

For Hayti, final close Thursday at 4:30 p. m.

For St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados; final close today at 4:30 p. m.

Central and South America.

For Southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

For Brazil direct and for Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Brazil, final close Feb. 3, 4:30 p. m.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Tacoma, Wash., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 30, a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 2, 9 p. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 4, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

For Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday, winds shifting to fresh southerly.

For Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Fair Monday, fair and warmer Tuesday, fresh westerly, shifting to southerly, winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. Temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: Jan. 28, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	30.56	22	32	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Albany	30.04	32	38	S.	Tr.	Snow
Alpena	29.88	8	18	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Atlanta	30.04	40	58	N.	.08	Snow
Amarillo	30.52	16	18	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Baltimore	29.88	28	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Bismarck	30.04	14	14	S.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.04	14	28	W.	.16	Snow
Boston	30.12	34	42	W.	.01	Snow
Cairo	30.38	18	24	N.W.	.06	Clear
Calgary	29.76	34	44	W.	....	Clear
Charlotte	29.98	40	44	W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.48	18	26	S.W.	.04	Fair
Chicago	30.24	2	4	W.	Tr.	Clear
Cincinnati	30.24	12	26	N.W.	.06	Clear
Cleveland	30.14	8	26	N.W.	.06	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.32	4	4	W.	....	Clear
Denver	30.40	16	20	S.W.	.02	Clear
Des Moines	30.42	4	8	W.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.14	4	18	W.	....	Clear
Dodge	30.50	14	20	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Dubuque	30.30	0	0	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.16	—4	0	S.W.	.03	Clear
El Paso	30.18	44	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.70	30	32	W.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	30.20	48	60	N.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.10	8	8	W.	.10	Snow
Green Bay	30.12	—2	4	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Havre	29.74	40	40	W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.28	24	24	N.	....	Fair
Huron	30.28	4	10	S.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.26	10	14	S.W.	.02	Clear
Jacksonville	30.00	44	44	N.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.48	10	12	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Lander	30.30	30	36	S.	....	Fair
Little Rock	30.38	34	54	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Marquette	29.94	4	12	W.	.03	Snow
Memphis	30.32	26	38	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.70	26	34	W.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.70	6	8	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.06	46	52	N.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.98	20	34	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.48	10	12	N.W.	.01	Clear
New Orleans	30.10	52	54	N.	....	Clear
New York City	30.26	30	40	N.E.	.20	Rain
Norfolk	29.86	36	40	N.W.	.06	Rain
North Platte	30.38	16	20	S.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.42	18	22	N.	.02	Clear
Omaha	30.40	10	10	W.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.98	28	38	W.	Tr.	Snow
Palestine	30.44	30	44	N.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.94	34	40	S.	.08	Rain
Pittsburg	30.06	20	42	N.W.	.01	Snow
Pueblo	30.40	16	18	N.E.	.02	Fair
Qu'Appelle	29.54	16	16	S.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.06	24	24	S.E.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.38	16	16	N.W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.26	—2	2	N.W.	.03	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.34	34	40	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.70	14	18	S.E.	.20	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.44	10	14	N.W.	.06	Clear
Washington	30.20	30	34	N.W.	.01	Clear
Winnipeg	29.96	2	6	S.W.	....	Clear

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Anderson, Wm., 24; 2032 Dearborn-st., Jan. 25.
Henderson, Sadie, 28; 2907 Dearborn-st., Jan. 25.
Buthnuth, Annie, 17; 877 Hancock-av., Jan. 25.
Burgart, Cecelia Kate, 6; 832 W. 13th-st., Jan. 27.
Butler, Jesse, 40; 3612 Armour-av., Jan. 25.
Coltz, George, 33; 122 E. Fullerton-av., Jan. 26.
Considine, Winifred, 6; 264 S. Halsted-st., Jan. 27.
Carrick, Lela M., 9; 127 Chestnut-st., Jan. 27.
Deckinger, Pete, 33; 87th and Robey-sts., Jan. 26.
Doody, Katherine, 70; 3308 S. Halsted-st., Jan. 26.
Doyle, Barth, 34; 4806 S. Ada-st., Jan. 24.
Fischer, Albert, 67; 1545 Lill-av., Jan. 25.
Fletcher, Caroline, 64; 1209 N. Kedzie-av., Jan. 26.
Grasshauser, Christopher, 70; 615 W. 21st-st., Jan. 26.
Kranzlaw, Henry, 60; 3035 Foster-av., Jan. 25.
Gaynor, John W., 34; 197 S. Center-av., Jan. 27.
Johnson, Victoria, 56; 3005 5th-av., Jan. 26.
Leach, T., 67; 1210 W. Van Buren-st., Jan. 26.
McDonough, Ellen, 77; 34 Lytle-st., Jan. 25.
Michelson, Eliza C.A., 47; 6121 Sangamon-st., Jan. 25
Marhardt, Joseph, 65; 1244 Argyle-av., Jan. 25.
Pitsch, Herman, A., 40; 1098 W. 13th-st., Jan. 26.
Statzer, Edward J., 21; 118 W. Taylor-st., Jan. 26.
Smith, Alfred, 72; 3020 Cottage Grove-av., Jan. 27.
Tannhauser, Frederick, 9; 3028 Farnell-av., Jan. 27.
Tomaszowska, Mary, 68; 31 Crapin-st., Jan. 27.
Wiston, Kazmir, 22; 8820 Houston-av., Jan. 26.
Weisbuecher, B., 68; 488 25th-st., Jan. 27.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Accountants.

FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027.
G. L. Marchand & Co., 516, 112 S. Clark. Tel. M. 1985.

Acetylene Gas (Acetogen).

F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., 237 Lake-st.

Assayers and Refiners.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Birds and Taxidermy.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Broomcorn and Mfr.'s Supplies.

GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 Kinzie-st.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

LIPMAN, 90 Madison. Cash for all precious metals
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

Candies.

GUNTHER, C. F. Bonbons and chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Cleaners and Dyrs.

COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049, Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG. Ladies' and Gents' Garments; 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 179 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

Cut Flowers and Palms.

A. LANGE, Florist, 51 Monroe-st. Tel. Main 2006.

Detective Agencies.

Farley's Detective Service, 824, 209 Dearborn-st.
Metropolitan—Ross & Fitzpatrick, 87 Washington.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

Fire Insurance.

MAITLAND & McAVOY, 146 La Salle. Tel. M. 2582.

Florist.

JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., S. W. COR. MONROE and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2358.

Gas and Electrical Fixtures.

E. BAGGOT CO., 169-171 East Adams-st.

Hot Air Pumps.

FOR FLATS, RESIDENCES, & STOCK FARMS.
Rider-Ericsson Eng. Co., 86 Lake. Catlg. T. 1.

Life Insurance Policy Loans.

Richard Herzfeld, 171 La Salle; policies bought.

Loan Offices.

ABE LIPMAN, 90 MADISON. Private entrance. Visit U. S. New Loan Office, 110 Monroe, next Columbia Theater. This week diamonds 50c $.

Opium, Morphine, and Cocaine Cure.

Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

Opticians.

BEEK, 22 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 86 Washington-st.
BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
$1 BUYS BEST SPECK. F. Morgan, 93 Madison.

Patent Lawyers.

LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

Photography.

J. B. WILSON, leading photographer. Studio 389 State; pictures copied, enlarged; open Sundays.

Pianos.

J. A. BRYANT, 144 WABASH-AV.

Picture Frames and Regilding.

F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 321 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Printers and Binders.

RYAN & HART CO., 23 and 24 Custom House-pl.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Razors and Barbers' Supplies.

STRUTZ & CLOTTU CO., 83 5th-av. Razors ground

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils.

C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2057. Catalog

Safes.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 52 WABASH-AV.

Signs and Letterers.

GROUT, FRANK R., 178 Madison. Tel. 5337 M.

Trunks, Satchels, Etc.

Haskell Bros., cor. Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.

DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

Uniforms, Military, Society Goods.

FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER AVENUE.
2576—F. M. Mares.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.
2300—E. T. Richards.
2214—William Weber.
2901—Geo. H. Taylor.
Cor. 31st—J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35d—N. L. Frank.
Cor. 33d—C.E. Marshall.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.
Cor. 37th—T. H. Patterson.
4100—I. W. Blood.
4300—Paul Wickert.
Cor. 46th—W. F. Waldron.
5034—O. U. Sisson.

SOUTH CHICAGO AVENUE.
6818—J. C. Johnson.

HALSTED STREET.
747—Dr. H. A. Bischoff.
4189—Copelin & Co.
Cor. 61st—John F. Rice.
Cor. 69th—J. T. Lueder.

STATE STREET.
Cor. Harrison—C. W. Green & Co.
Cor. Archer-av.—G. A. Weckler.
2200—F. M. Combes.
2727—Geo. McDonald.
3160—H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 36th—M. W. Rankin.
3801—Geo. Bollinger.
4256—C. W. Marshans.
5087—B. Verhune.
Cor. 51st—C. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 59th—C. M. Kennedy.

INDIANA AVENUE.
Cor. 35th—J. D. Brick.
Cor. 39th—M. N. Porter & Co.
Cor. 43d—Siddall Drug Co.
Cor. 47th—Sorrow Drug Co.

LAKE AVENUE.
Cor. 50th—W. Bodeman.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET.
122—J. & R. Simms.

TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.
Cor. State—H. Montgomery.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET.
223—G. W. Boulton.
Cor. Calumet—W. Herman.
Cor. Halsted—Henry F. Heine.

THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.
Cor. Forest-av.—C. E. Hyde.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET.
145—Hampden Pharmacy.
Cor. Calumet-av.—C. E. Sutton.

FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Cor. Wentworth—J. W. Packard.
Cor. Lake-av.—O. F. Schmidt.
Cor. Langley—O. C. Cole.
405—J. K. Johnson.
Cor. Forrestville—B. S. Patt.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.
Cor. Grand-blvd.—J. S. McLennan.
Cor. Lake-av.—John Conrad & Co.
Cor. Champlain—C. S. Tirrell.
Cor. Union—N. R. Engel.
Cor. Evans—N. Lapp.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET.
157 E.—C. E. Hall.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.
Cor. Madison-av.—J. & W. E. Holland.
Cor. Washington-av—William Hillern.
560—R. D. Bowen.

GARFIELD BOULEVARD.
Cor. Center-av.—Frank Schmacy.

GRAND BOULEVARD.
Cor. 43d—Nathan Evans.

HERMITAGE STREET.
Cor. Washington-av.—Portland Pharmacy.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.
Cor. Madison-av.—W. H. Hart.
Cor. Island—F. J. Amphlett.
612—F. P. Dewey & Co.

SIXTY-FOURTH STREET.
239 E. Jefferson-av.—Pharmacy.

SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.
Cor. State—Bayer-Hall Drug Co.

SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET.
Cor. Honore—E. H. Elliott.

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET.
Cor. Coles-av.—Jones Bros.

SEVENTY-NINTH STREET.
Cor. Normal-av.—B. J. Speed.

WABASH AVENUE.
515—Am. Dist. Tel. Co.
1228—Am. Dist. Tel. Co.
Cor. 14th—J. J. Winter.
Cor. 16th—O. F. Fisher.
Cor. 20th—G. Weckler
Cor. 31st—E. A. Zahn.

WALLACE STREET.
Cor. 22d—R. H. Wheelan.
2600—C. & H. Steinkraus.

WRIGHT STREET.
Cor. 60th—E. G. Bing.

WENTWORTH AVENUE.
2458—C. M. Turnquist.
Cor. 31st—R. P. Braun.
Cor. 39th—John Dietz & Bro.
Cor. 55th—Dayton & Lauderbach.
Cor. Stock Island Pharmacy.
4642—J. A. Kaermer.
Cor. 69th—Hisgen Bros.
7301—F. M. McQuillen.
10th—Sias & Co.

VINCENNES AVENUE.
8665—A. J. Foster.

VINCENNES ROAD.

WEST DIVISION.

SOUTH ASHLAND AVENUE.
Cor. Monroe-st.—R. M. Wilson.
1114—S. Rosenfeld.
1st—Platt, 1804—E. Platt, 4947—Chas. Jungk.

ARMITAGE AVENUE.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE.
Cor. 14th—Staiger & Feinberg.
106—W. Caron.
240—E. Dahm.

COLORADO AVENUE.
502—Sisson's Pharmacy.

NORTH CALIFORNIA AVENUE.
1211—S. S. Nonamaker.

WESTERN AVENUE.
Cor. Adams—Adams-st. Phar.
Cor. 12th—Behrens Bros.

WEST CHICAGO AVENUE.
863—F. Wredenhagen.
468—Wm. H. Biermann.
657—Henry Schmitt.
626—Chas. I. Matthael.
1107—Chas. Ha Matson.
1770—K. J. Adis.

CENTER AVENUE.
250—Vernon Pharmacy.
586—C. G. Foucek.

ERIE STREET.
Cor. Noble—A. H. Scott.

FOURTEENTH STREET.
Cor. Loomis—Peter Hackenmiller.

SOUTH FORTY-EIGHTH AVENUE.
612—T. H.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

LITERARY MAN—ABLE TO WRITE ATTRACTIVE humorous matter. Writers' Publishing Agency, 56 Pine-st., New York.

MAN—GOOD, COMPETENT MAN TO APPOINT agents; must have experience as canvasser. Metropolitan Camera Co., 375 Wells-st.

MEN—CHAVETT DIPHTHERIA PREVENTIVE. We give either sex good pay, short hours, happy faces, steady employment. Write Chavett Laboratory, Chicago.

PROMOTERS—ON SALARY, TO SELL INSURance stock. Address E F 965, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — 5 WANTED FOR CLASSIFIED business, city or country; salary and commission; educated and energetic young men; good pay. Call before 11:30 a. m., American Literary Society (DAVIS), 521-531 Wabash-av.

TUTOR—FOR YOUNG MAN, TO TRAVEL IN this country and Europe and prepare him for business course in college; engagement until Sept. 1, 1900; give references as to qualifications, personal standing, and state terms. Address B 846, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN—TWO, EXP. CLERKS PREferred, to take orders. Call 8-9 a. m. C. P. TOWNSEND, 427 W. 63d-st., Englewood.

YOUNG MEN—TWO, FOR WEST SIDE, OF good address, taking orders; you can earn $12 weekly. C. H. LEWIS, 6 Colorado-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 6701 Halsted-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

EXPERIENCED MACHINE GIRLS ON WASH suits and skirts; also jackets. 110 Bingham-st.

EXPERIENCED BASTERS ON LADIES' cloaks. 366 Waubansia-av., top floor.

GIRLS—TO LEARN DRESSMAKING. CUTTING, and draping. 2138 Michigan-av., Room 22.

GIRLS—TEN, ON SHOP COATS. 514 N. Paulina-st.

LADIES—TO CROCHET AND EMBROIDER AT home. 324 Dearborn-st., Room 740.

MACHINE GIRLS—EXPERIENCED, AND FINishers, cloaks and skirts. 1116 N. California-av.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS—SEVERAL GOOD; to take positions that will pay $15 a week. Address G C 75, Tribune office.

WAIST AND SKIRT MAKERS—EXPERIenced, at 53 Auditorium Bldg., Wabash-av. entrance.

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — TO learn ladies' tailoring and dressmaking; small wages while learning. 40 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

Agents Wanted.

LADY AGENTS—TOWN AND COUNTRY, TO sell fine toilet article; profits nearly 150 per cent. Address O. MARTIN, 500 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

LADY AGENTS—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR OUR celebrated underskirts and corsets; the finest line on the market; write for particulars. Imperial Corset Co., Columbus, O.

AGENTS—WE HAVE A MONEY MAKING specialty for lady agents. Call at Woman's Dept. 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5:30 p. m. RENAUD DRUG CO., Suite 57 to 59, 157 La Salle-st.

Employment Agencies.

147 NORTH CLARK-ST. 'PHONE 968 NORTH. MRS. RUSSELL WANTS

150 competent housework girls, $4, $5.
100 nurse girls, to learn, $2.50 per week.
Cook, housemaid; same family; $5, $4.
Second girls, experienced waitresses, $4, $5.
Nurses, maids, assist upstairs, $3.50, $4.
20 cooks, assist laundry, $5, $6.
Cooks, waitresses; cafes; no Sunday.
Cooks (2), boarding hotels; $10.
Girls for institution work, experienced chambermaids, dining, kitchen help; every nationality; excellent salaries.

DO YOU WANT WORK?
Call on us. We are constantly receiving orders for correspondents, bookkeepers, stenographers, bill clerks, general office work, and salesladies; laundresses for all departments, nurses, cooks, second girls, waitresses, chambermaids, and dining-room girls; demonstrators, housekeepers, domestic grammar school and factory help of all kinds. Central Bureau, 125 Dearborn-st.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND manicuring; quick and thorough method; constant practice; expert instructions, lectures, etc.; positions guaranteed after only one month practice; $12 weekly guaranteed. Call or write for catalogue and further particulars. Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

LAUNDRESS—PRIVATE, $6; TEN 2D GIRLS, $3, $4; 10 cooks and laundresses, 20 dining girls, 10 chambermaids, 20 kitchen, pantry, laundry, glass and silver washers; hotel cooks; 100 housework. 132 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

COOKS—SECONDS AND GENERAL GIRLS; highest wages for reference and experience; permanent place; private families. MISS J. SQUIER, 180 E. 53d-st.

586 N. CLARK-ST., TEL. NORTH 195—FELLer's German-American Employment Office, established 18 years. Girls wishing to secure any kind of domestic work, call on us.

GOOD DOMESTICS—ALL NATIONALITIES, for best families; places waiting. MRS. ETTER, 3423 S. Halsted-st.

COOKS—FIRST-CLASS AND GENERAL housemaids, with refs; places waiting. CAVELL'S office, 166 E. 53d-st.

LADIES—CALL AND CONSULT OUR LADY attendant or send for our book, free; agents make good money. Renaud Drug Co., 57, 157 La Salle.

COOKS—EXPERIENCED; SECOND AND GENeral girls. 299 43d-st. GRIST. Tel. Drexel 5701

Stenographers.

LADY STENOGRAPHER—GOOD STENOGRAPHer and Smith Premier operator; must be experienced in mercantile work. Call Feathertone's Factory, 16th-st. and Armour-av.

STENOGRAPHER—GOOD; STATE EXPERIence, etc., in handwriting. O 419, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

DISTRIBUTORS—SAMPLE; EVERYWHERE; steady employment; $8 a thousand; stamped envelope for territory. Great Eastern Importing Co., Philadelphia.

GIRLS—100, WHITE, TO TRIM SAUSAGE meat. Apply SWIFT & CO., Central Time office, Union Stock-Yards.

LADIES—HAVE WORK; STEADY EMPLOYment; inexperience. 1427 Michigan-av., Flat E.

MEN AND WOMEN—TO WORK FOR US AT home; steady employment; weekly salary paid; no delay; work mailed on receipt of stamped envelope. Imperial Supply Co., Philadelphia.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2446 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD FOR REFINED people in elegant residence; hot water heat; superior table and service; references required.

5549 PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD, LARGE ROOM, two or three gentlemen; $5.

5606 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND SIDE ROOMS with board; fine location; reasonable.

1510 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME ALCOVE and single room; table board; reasonable.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM, BOARD; TICKets 21 meals; steam heat, home cooking.

2983 PRAIRIE-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM; STEAM heat; board; reasonable to right party.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, with board; also table board.

3724 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT SUITE AND single rooms with board, reasonable; I. C.

2604 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; also single room; desirable location; board.

1503 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, ELEGANT rooms; steam; superior table; select people only.

1825 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOM; WELL heated; walking distance; board.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV. — BEAUTIFUL STEAM heated rooms with board; detached house.

3602 LAKE-AV.—FRONT ROOM, WITH LAVAtory; single room, with running water.

North Side.

418 CENTER-ST., NEAR LINCOLN PARK—South front rooms, large closets, steam heat, with good board; prices reasonable.

469 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE, OTHER ROOMS. Steam, electric light; table excellent; refs.

395 DEARBORN-AV. — LARGE ELEGANT room; private bath; other rooms; board excellent.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE —American and European; rooms, single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; best service.

BARNES HOUSE, RANDOLPH AND CANAL—Conveniently central; the only hotel offering strangers comfortable rooms 25c upward daily; special rates weekly; unequaled accommodations.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 830-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Telephone Oak. 192.

EDINBURG HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three; also single; with private baths. Tel. 1038 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

Miscellaneous.

DO YOU WANT ROOMS?
DO NOT WEAR YOURSELF out hunting them.
DO YOU WANT ROOMERS?
WE'LL ASSIST YOU.

DO YOU WANT THE HELP of a long list of carefully inspected rooms in every desirable part of the city, and the added privilege of sitting down while he who made the list answers all your questions? Your time, car fare, and worry saved.
The Betah Reporting Co.,
Suite 520 Women's Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WOODSTOCK, APARTMENTS AND cafe, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 28th-st., one block from South Side elevated; single rooms or apartments, furnished or unfurnished; excellent table board, $5 per week. Apply at building or to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, furnished, suitable living rooms; office; $15. 2441 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—3501 WABASH-AV., APARTMENT 405—Large and light, single and double rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT — 173 GOETHE, NEAR DEARBORN, bright room; bath; private family; gentleman.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM IN FRENCH family. 477 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE FURnished housekeeping rooms in the vicinity west of Western-av. and north of Van Buren-st. or would share home with couple desiring congenial companions. Address O 467, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3856 LAKE-AV., MODERN FOURteen-room stone front residence, furnished or unfurnished; front, rear, and side yard, with or without fine barn. Apply JOHN M. SHAW, owner, 187 State-st. Premises occupied and can be seen at any time.

North Side.

TO RENT—202 FREMONT-ST., NICE 9-ROOM brick house; every convenience; in perfect order. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEFORE APRIL 15, A new modern twelve-room house on Grand-blvd., south of 39th-st. and north of 48th; east front preferred; will pay a fair rental for suitable house. Address O 101, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—128 TO 129 35TH-ST., 3-ROOM FLATS in nice order; also two neat brick houses, 6 rooms each; very low rent. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5215 CALUMET-AV., 5-ROOM FLAT. 5946 Prairie-av., 6 rooms (new); Steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors. FRAMER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM, APARTMENT E, AT 42 Woodland Park; private park at 34th-st. and the lake.

TO RENT—FLATS—FURNISHED COMPLETE for housekeeping. 98 36th-st., 3d bell.

TO RENT—SMALL FLATS: STEAM, RANGES, etc.; $13, $17. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN STEAM-heated flats. 65 E. 39th-st., near the lake.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS, $10 UP; STEAM heat, hot water; gas ranges. $8 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW STEAM HEAT 4 AND 5-ROOM flats; hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, gas ranges, janitor service; cor. Oakley and Ogden-av., $20 per month. Apply DEMPSTER & MARTIN on premises. Open evening. 'Phone Monroe 1086.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINE, NEARLY NEW, BRICK, FURnace heated 6-r. flat; every mod. convenience, large yard, $22. 2579 N. Rockwell, Humboldt Park. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1625 BRIAR-PL., 7-ROOM FLAT; modern; marble entrance. Inquire of janitor or S. RICHARDSON, owner, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2. Otis Block.

TO RENT—OTTAWA BUILDING, CORNER Chicago-av. and State-st., nice 7-room flat. See janitor or C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS WITH BATH AND GAS range. 189 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER FOR DRUG STORE or merchant tailor, 22 feet on Clark-st., cor. 8 Water-st.; splendid light and elegant show windows; immediate possession. E. R. NICHOLS & CO., 131 So. Water-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 127 35TH-ST., IN GOOD order. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—THAT FINE, LIGHT, STEAM-heated store, 7,200 sq. ft., cor. Oakley, Ogden, and W. 12th-st.; finest opening on the West Side for clothing, dry goods, and household furniture; investigate this corner; we guarantee the business. DEMPSTER & MARTIN. On premises. Phone Monroe 1086.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE STORE building, 4 stories, with basement and power; building, with automatic sprinklers; 55x140 ft.; in center of business. St. Joseph, Mo.; ready for occupancy Feb. 15. Address THOMAS E. TOOTLE, St. Joseph, Mo.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 50X100 FT.; ELEvator, steam heat, and power, if wanted. COOK & CHUCK, 253 and 255 Kinzie-st., near State.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in a 1 part of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MACHINE SHOP, POWER AND steam heat. Inquire H. A. SHUTA, 41 Indiana-st. North Side.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PLUMBER, A SHOP where party owning could give work in exchange for rent. Address E R 903, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM FLAT, ARGYLE BUILDing, third floor, suite 8, 9 East Jackson-st.

DANCING SCHOOLS.

WALTZ, TWO-STEP, AND 6 OTHER DANCES taught in classes for 50c; ladies 25c; 50c couple. BEGINNERS' CLASS MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS AND SUNDAY 3 TO 5. ADVANCED CLASS EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENING. 16 dances; think it over; 4 hours of practice with 8 DIFFERENT teachers.
Private lessons day or evening, or Sunday, given by PROF. ROACH, the champion of the world, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg. The only academy for first-class stage dances.

DANCING—BALLROOM, SOCIETY DANCES; best instruction and music; large hall; Tues. and Friday, receptions at 8; Sat., 2 to 5; 10 lessons, $2.50. Bennett Inst., 438 Chicago Athenæum Bldg.

PEOPLE'S DANCING SCHOOL, TUESDAY evening and Wednesday afternoon; new methods, new dances; FIRST HOUR FREE; large hall; good music. 4th floor, 26 Van Buren-st.

DOWNER'S SCHOOL OF DANCING, NORTH Side, Turner Hall—Class every Monday eve. at 8; waltz, two-step guaranteed. Private school, 244 N. Clark.

NEW ERA DANCING ACADEMY—STRICTLY private and class lessons; open day and evening. New Era Building, Harrison and Halsted-sts.

LADY GIVES PRIVATE DANCING LESSONS, 50c; waltz guaranteed; music. 220 S. Hoyne-av.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN BALLROOM DANcing given day or evening. 2013 Calumet-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

MANHATTAN TYPEWRITERS; HIGHEST grade; give the most satisfactory results; more durable than any other typewriter.
W. B. MORRISON & CO., General Agents.
Tel. 2160 Harrison. 17 to 21 Quincy-st.
Bargains in Remingtons and other makes.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER & CO., 159 E. Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV., EAST FRONT, 40x170, north of 63d-st.; desirable for flats or apartments. OWNER, 440, 180 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCES EXCLUSIVELY— To buy or sell see ERNEST E. JEWETT, 410 Reaper Block. Tel. Main 36.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL DETACHED RESIdence, Woodlawn-av., near university; just finished; $2,000 less than cost owner. HAERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st. [F. H. B.]

FOR SALE—6204 KIMBARK-AV., MODERN 9-room house; lot 40x165; the most desirable property in Woodlawn.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—A 2-STORY brick factory, 50x100, lot 75x102; Orleans-st., south of North-av.; only $7,500.
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, WEST FRONT, 80X 172, Scoville-av., so. of Chicago-av. Owner, 440, 180 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY IMPROVED ESTATE for sale that reaches from Buzzards Bay to Vineyard Sound, Massachusetts. Water frontage over 1,200 feet, protected by granite sea wall. Fine bathing beach, good harbor; among high-class residences. House completed just before recent rise in prices; contains all modern conveniences. Stable, 4 acres of land; excellent golf links and the best fishing grounds. A first-class property in every respect. To insure quick sale a very low price will be made. Easy terms. Plans, etc., furnished. HORACE S. CROWELL, 216 Washington-st., cor. State-st., Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, and 8 per cent income. Address B C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—WESTERN LANDS FOR EQUITY in fine residence, S. S.; also some small near-by farms. RAMSDELL, 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS BLOCK IN ONE of best locations in Chicago; fifty-year leasehold; paying good income and well rented; for farm or ranch of at least 1,000 acres, in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, or Michigan; owners only need answer. Address F F 502, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address C C 917, Tribune office.

SEVEN IMPROVED ILLINOIS AND INDIANA farms, value $1,000 to $6,400 each; will exchange for merchandise. Address K 980, Tribune office.

TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR PROPERTY see O. E. TAYLOR & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fee, or charge for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount, with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principle at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
Every payment reduces the amount of principle and interest.
The borrower sees payment credited on his note and pays interest only on the balance.
ROSE & COMPANY,
108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in amounts of $2,000 and over at 5½ per cent interest; no commission, attorney's fee, charge for drawing papers, etc.; borrower pays for recording fees, for war revenue stamp tax, for bringing down abstract, and for nothing more; interest commences on the day money is paid out; amounts under $2,000 at lowest current rates.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
88 La Salle-st., main floor, opposite City Hall.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate,
with privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest rates. SHAW BROS., 187 STATE-ST., ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on houses, flats, and choice vacant lots. Prompt attention. JOHN M. SHAW & CO., 90 Washington-st. [main floor.]

NO COMMISSION; SPECIAL FUND OF $50,000 to loan in sums of $2,000 to $10,000 on improved real estate at very low rate of interest, without commission and with prepayment privileges.
JOHN T. BODDIE, 140 Dearborn-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
LOMBARD, GOSS & SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property
from 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege given of paying part or all before maturity.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6% ON CITY OR suburban vacant or improved property, acres, and farms; prepayment privileges; no delay.
MADDEN BROS. & MORFEY,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. Loans can be paid up at any time. Everything strictly confidential. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 528 and 530 W. 63d-st.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504.
FIFTH FLOOR FORT DEARBORN BUILDING.
301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.
ALSO 925 COMMERCIAL-AV.
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

PLEASE
TAKE
NOTICE.
I loan on everything that all the others do. Just try me and see if I do not treat you better than they ever knew. Remember, your papers free if you present these lines to me. S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle, Room 2, Otis Block.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT very reasonable rates.
F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 26.
Hours, 9 to 4. Sundays, 10 to 2.
CHICAGO'S OLDEST PRACTITIONER.
JOHN F. BIGELOW.
Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positively guarantee cure all ailments and diseases of women. No matter what form or gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken. Consultation, operation, pain, or danger. NO CURE. Private accommodations for ladies needing our personal care, safe home before and during confinement, with kind and motherly attention to everybody. Parties at a distance can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA—
Not connected with any other down-town office. My ONLY address is
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Practice limited EXCLUSIVELY to all diseases of women, which are treated by me PERSONALLY, by improved and scientific methods.
Elegant and quietly private home provided for ladies remaining under my care.
Confidential advice and consultation free.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE.
Hours 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 EAST MADISON-ST.—These specialists cure under guarantee all diseases of the blood, and nervous diseases. SYPHILIS, with symptoms of nervousness, debility, dyspepsia, and sediment, varicocele, loss of memory, etc. Examination and consultation free. 10-4 p. m.; 6-8 p. m. Sundays 10-12 only.

195 STATE-ST., SUITES 305 AND 306, OPP. FAIR.
DR. MARGARET SIMMONS,
Graduate of Northwestern University.
Skillful treatment of all diseases of women; every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor; elegant accommodations provided in private cases. Telephone 961 Ashland.

STRICTLY PRIVATE MEDICAL SERVICES—Home for ladies before and during confinement. Physician in attendance; treat all female diseases. BERTHA CZARRA, 279 W. Adams-st., near Morgan. Telephone 961 Ashland.

RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED WITHout operation or detention. Strictures and varicocele permanently removed by electricity in one treatment. Ill. Medical Dispensary, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours, 10-6. Sunday, 10-12.

DR. BRINEY, REGULAR PHYSICIAN AND surgeon; skillful treatment of all female diseases; private home during confinement. 279 W. Adams-st.

MRS. YANNE TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2600 Wabash-av.

HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEMENT—Physicians and physicians in attendance. H. C. CLEMENTS, M. D. C S 935, Tribune.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 499 N. CLARK-ST.—SANItarium for ladies in delicate condition and special cases.

LADIES TREATED FOR $5 BY DR. W. F. BRINEY at 195 State-st. Suite 304; consultation free.

CURE— DOCTOR MARG. SIMMONS,
Women diseases, obstetrics, confinements, etc.
Illinois Clinical Hospital, 279 W. Adams-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 851 WELLS-ST. graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home; success guaranteed.

DR. G. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7. Sundays, 10 to 8.

DR. HANNA, DISEASES OF WOMEN.
3423 INDIANA-AV. HOURS, 9 TO 9.

PROFESSIONAL.

RESPONSIBLE LAWYER [illegible] FREE CONfidential consultation [illegible] ruptcy for total expense [illegible] other claims collected; [illegible] estate; bankruptcy [illegible] address Room 1416 Ashland [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST TO TAKE FINANcial management of old corporation, increasing stock and extending business; good salary. Address F F 516, Tribune office.

LOANS TO HIGH CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; easy payments.
Room 315, 218 LA SALLE-ST., 3d floor.

OUR 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH THE best people of Chicago speaks for itself; we loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. TOM D. DONNELLY & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 9% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

RESPONSIBLE PROFESSIONAL MAN WILL loan deserving people money without security; no mortgage; easy payments; confidential. Address E 512, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 801.

I MAKE LOANS PRIVATELY AND STRICTLY confidential to salaried people on second mortgages and other good collaterals. C S 447, Tribune.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. R. 215, 218 La Salle-st.

$10 AND UPWARD LOANED SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. 714 Adams Express Bldg., 7th floor, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED PRIVATE PARTY TO MAKE loans on dividend paying stocks not listed. Address E J 80, Tribune office.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS TO CITY SCHOOL teachers. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2, Otis Block.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES. 72, 121 La Salle-st.

WILL MAKE CHATTEL AND SALARY LOANS; lowest rates; confidential. C S 463, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,

$100 for $5. Room 75, Hartford Building.
$50 for $2.50. 140 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

$10 UP LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; also on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; you retain full possession and use of your things; ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, typewriters, etc.; anything of value; loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK.

LOANS TO LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, WHOLEsale and retail clerks, firemen, school teachers, mail carriers, railway, and all salaried people with steady positions on their own names; no mortgage. No inquiries made of your employers or friends; everything private; low rates, easy payments. Call or address "The Manager," R. 16, 86 Washington.

LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT TO SALARIED PEOple ain on good collateral; quick, confidential, and at lowest possible rates; money can be had on day of application.
Suite 309, 134 Monroe-st., corner Clark.

ESTABLISHED 1870—
LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND ALL VALUABLES; LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST; BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL. KUHN'S IMPERIAL LOAN BANK, 198 S. CLARK-ST.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted 6%; policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—
SMALL OR LARGE AMOUNTS WITHOUT SECURITY. PUBLICITY OR INQUIRIES; LOWEST RATES. EASY PAYMENTS.
U. S. INVESTMENT CO., 1504 UNITY BLDG.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on

EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES.

ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2721.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If so, call on The oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000, on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICES OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.

West Side Branch Office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Bldg., Room 12.

I WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST RATES. REASONABLE TERMS. EASY PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY. I WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCES OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
L. F. HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.]
LAKE VIEW BRANCH OFFICE,
835 LINCOLN-AV. [UPSTAIRS].
PERSONS RESIDING ON NORTH SIDE SHOULD CALL AT OUR LAKE VIEW OFFICE, AT IS OPEN 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2.
Cor. Canalport-av.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Proportion left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 8 o'clock, to accomodate people living on South and West Sides.

SOUTH SIDE LOANS—
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
Englewood, Woodlawn, Auburn Park, etc. I make a specialty of loans on the South Side. Am a private party, loaning my own money at a low rate of interest. Loans can be paid up at any time. Everything strictly confidential. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

ALFRED W. HOPKINS, 528 and 530 W. 63d-st.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504.
FIFTH FLOOR FORT DEARBORN BUILDING.
301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.
ALSO 925 COMMERCIAL-AV.
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

PLEASE
TAKE
NOTICE.
I loan on everything that all the others do. Just try me and see if I do not treat you better than they ever knew. Remember, your papers free if you present these lines to me. S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle, Room 2, Otis Block.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT very reasonable rates.
F. G. WRIGHT, 164 Dearborn-st., Room 409.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 26.
Hours, 9 to 4. Sundays, 10 to 2.
CHICAGO'S OLDEST PRACTITIONER.
JOHN F. BIGELOW.
Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positively guarantee cure all ailments and diseases of women. No matter what form or gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken. Consultation, operation, pain, or danger. NO CURE. Private accommodations for ladies needing our personal care, safe home before and during confinement, with kind and motherly attention to everybody. Parties at a distance can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA—
Not connected with any other down-town office. My ONLY address is
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Practice limited EXCLUSI

GAIN IN ASIATIC TRADE.

GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE.

Merchandise Exchanged Between United States and China and Japan During Last Fiscal Year Reached $87,305,688—Excess of Imports Over Exports $8,324,382 — Business with the Port of Hongkong Is Almost Doubled.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—A report on our Asiatic trade, prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign markets section of the Agricultural department, shows there has been a great development of our trade with China and Japan during the last decade. Record figures were easily reached in the fiscal year 1899, when the value of the merchandise exchanged with those two countries, including the port of Hongkong, reached $87,305,688, against only $46,294,167 in 1889. The four years following 1889 witnessed a steady increase, which finally culminated in 1893 with a record of $60,281,386, the highest up to that time. In the fiscal year 1894, during which our importations were greatly curtailed as a result of the prevailing financial depression, the trade dropped to $51,513,149, and thereafter rose steadily.

Of the $87,305,688 valuation placed upon our trade with Japan, China, and Hongkong during 1899, $47,815,035 represented the imports into the United States and $39,490,653 the exports from this country. The excess of imports over exports amounted to $8,324,382. In 1889 the imports were valued at $35,196,670, and the exports at $11,097,497, a difference of $24,099,173. These figures show that in the decade ended with 1899 there was a gain of $28,393,156, or 256 per cent, in exports, while the increase in imports amounted to only $12,618,365, or 36 per cent. During the last few years, in fact, the imports disclosed an actual falling off, the value for 1899 being $1,164,131 less than that for 1896, which was recorded at $48,979,166. Our exports, on the other hand, more than doubled during the three years succeeding 1896.

During the years 1889-'99 our imports from Japan advanced from $16,687,992 to $26,716,493, and the exports from $4,619,985 to $17,264,688.

In our commerce with China during 1899-'99 there was a gain of $13,293,168. The increase occurred almost entirely in the export trade, which advanced from $2,791,128 in 1889 to $14,493,440 in 1899. Our imports for 1899 amounted to $18,619,268.

Our trade with Hongkong was almost doubled during 1889-'90. Exports for 1899 were $7,732,525, as compared with only $3,686,384 for 1889. The imports were considerably smaller, and showed marked fluctuations.

Our exports to the countries mentioned consisted chiefly of cotton, cotton goods, kerosene oil, wheat, flour, and manufactures of iron and steel, the value of these five classes of articles exported aggregating in 1898 nearly 80 per cent of the total exports to China, Japan, and Hongkong, Japan took nearly all the raw cotton, while cotton manufactures went quite as largely to China.

The gain in exports of iron and steel was rapid in 1896, 1897, and 1898, most of the exports going to Japan, which took $3,195,152 worth in 1898 out of a total for the year of $3,713,967. The gain in Asiatic exports has been nearly all made in the last five years.

MANY STARVE ON COPPER RIVER.

Engineers Who Explored Alaskan District for Railway Tell Story of Want —Recommend Port Egbert Route.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—The War department has made public a report from Captain W. R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, who commanded the Copper River exploring expedition in Alaska last season. The report gives an account of the laying out of the great transalaskan military route from Port Valdez, Alaska, to Port Egbert, on the Yukon. While engaged in this work Captain Abercrombie took note of the mineral resources of the country, of its adaptability for agriculture and stock raising, and the fuel and food products for man and animal.

Captain Abercrombie found that hundreds of people were dying of starvation and scurvy in the Copper River country. At Valdez 70 per cent of the inmates of the huts were mentally deranged. This was common to those whom a fear of scurvy had driven over the glacier, where so many had perished by freezing to death.

The harbor at Valdez, owing to the proximity of the Japanese current, is accessible at all seasons of the year to ships of any size, except about one and one-half miles at its head. The only feasible site for a railroad terminal is a narrow strip of land three-quarters of a mile broad, extending up the Lowe River five miles, and south of a small stream flowing from Robe Lake.

From the inner cañon basin there are two feasible routes—one east of Marshall Pass at the elevation of 1,700 feet, and down the Tasnuna to the Copper River Valley; the other turning north, crossing the mountain range and Thompson Pass, 2,600 feet high, thence down the Teithell River Valley through the swampy pass at the head of the Knata, thence down the Tonsina into the Copper River Valley.

Captain Abercrombie believes the future for a railroad through this section of Alaska is promising, owing to the presence of large zones of heavily mineralized copper deposits. He states the proximity of tie and bridge timber and the absence of any great engineering features would make railroad construction a comparatively easy problem.

The report fixes the probable cost at $753,500, or $22,531 per mile, the estimate being from 25 to 50 per cent higher than rates in the United States. A direct line from Valdez to Port Egbert, on the Yukon, would be 310 miles long and 350 miles would afford all the diversion required for the line.

MASON REPLIES TO M'WHORTER.

Senator Declares That He Never Applied for Membership in the Tippecanoe Club.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—Senator Mason of Illinois, in a signed statement concerning the published report that he had been requested to withdraw from the Tippecanoe club of Chicago, tonight said:

"I noticed by the paper that I was expelled from the Tippecanoe Republican club in Chicago. I never applied for membership. I heard through the press that charges against me had been preferred by Colonel McWhorter that I did not agree with the President on Philippine and Boer questions."

The Senator then makes a personal attack on Colonel McWhorter and adds:

"I am for liberty and self-government in Cuba, Philippine Islands, south Africa, and Chicago, McWhorter or no McWhorter."

PLANS FOR EMPTYING SEWER.

Proposed Line from Eighty-third Street to Drainage Canal Is Explained by Commissioner McGann.

Commissioner of Public Works McGann yesterday explained how the proposed sewer from Eighty-third street to the drainage canal will be emptied. It is proposed to connect the slip at Thirty-ninth street with the Western avenue sewer by a large sewer running from Ashland avenue. From this point the Western avenue sewer will be enlarged till it debouches into the drainage canal at Thirty-first street. The cost of the proposed sewer is placed at $300,000. The route was inspected yesterday by members of the Board of Improvements, and the plan approved.

Russian Brotherhood Names Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Brotherhood of St Nicolas, at the Russian Church of the Holy Trinity yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, Vassily Andrejevitch Ebell; Vice President, Jacob Homak; Treasurer, Grigori Fitchura; Secretary, Victor Leniak.

New Benton Harbor Bank.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The Citizens' State Bank, capital stock $50,000, opens here tomorrow morning. The Benton Harbor Bank opened four weeks ago. This will give the city three State banks.

If the Year's Business May Be Judged by the Month's,

1900 will be *altogether* prosperous and successful, for January, despite unseasonable weather, has shown wonderful results generally throughout this store. The several January special sales have all met with public approval, demonstrated in the most emphatic manner.

The Great Linen Sale Has 3 Days More to Run

to wind up a month of record-breaking selling. All housekeepers, public and private, of Chicago and vicinity, should remember that with the market in its present condition, Housekeeping Linens will undoubtedly advance very decidedly in price, at once.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Third Floor, State-st.

Washable Apparel—January Sale.

Only three days more in which to take advantage of the special prices on summer wear for Women and Misses.

Girls' Blouse Suits, sizes 4 to 14, in a great variety of materials and styles.

Children's little Gingham and Percale Dresses, starting at 95c, $1.25, $1.65 and up.

Girls' Wool Blouse Suits, in new and attractive styles, plain serges, checks and stripes—prices start at $5.00.

Special prices on Women's Shirt Waists, Dressing Sacques and Wrappers.

Clearance of odd lots of Women's Eiderdown Sacques and Wrappers at greatly reduced prices.

The January Sale of Tailormade Suits

will end soon—Wednesday being the last day. The enthusiasm regarding this sale has not been confined to Chicago, by any means. Merchants in all large cities, East and West, have noted it with wonder at the values. It's another splendid demonstration of our rare purchasing power, and our customers get all the benefit. (3rd floor, State St.)

Homespun cheviot suits, styles tight-fitting and Eton, in grey, blue and brown mixtures, all lined throughout with heavy black taffeta silk—skirt has the new box plait—we still have a fair assortment of sizes in the different colors—price $16.00

Eton suits of fine Venetian cloth, colors black, blue and castor, jacket finished with bands of taffeta and tailor stitching, skirt has new box plait—entire suit lined with taffeta silk—not every size in the different colors, price $27.50

Tight-fitting tailor suits of pebble cheviot, in black or blue, all lined throughout with heavy black taffeta silk—only a very few of this number left, price $20.00

Stormy-day suits, of heavy plaid-back materials, double breasted, tight-fitting Eton jacket, with the new single box plaited skirts—price $30.00

Tight-fitting tailor suits, of a new weave of homespun cheviot, carefully finished with tailor stitching, all lined with heavy black taffeta silk—only a few sizes 34 and 36 left of this number, price $25.00

Stormy-day Suits of plaid back materials, Oxford face, jaunty coat, Eton style, double breasted—price $22.50

Special Clearance of Women's Rainy-Day Skirts.

Skirts that were $7.50 and $5.50, now $3.75

Skirts that were $10.00, now $5.00

Skirts that were $13.50, now $7.50

Skirts that were $15.00, $18.50 and $20.00, now $10.00

Street Skirts of fancy plaids—were $11.50 and $8.75, now $3.75

Black Cheviot Skirts reduced from $7.50 to $5.00

Odd Lots of Women's Mackintoshes.

Special values at $2.95 and $3.75.

Women's $7.50 Mackintoshes reduced to $5.00

Women's $12.50 Mackintoshes reduced to $7.50

2nd Floor, Annex.

Domestic Cottons, Sheets and Cases.

Our great, 17th annual sale in this dept. is nearing its close. On Feb. 1 the special, very low prices now in effect will be discontinued and the new prices will conform to the cotton market quotations, which are *high* and *going higher*.

1st Floor, Annex.

Women's Gloves.

100 dozen Women's pique-sewn Street Gloves in the fashionable shades, 2 clasps and 4 pearl buttons, glace and suede; these gloves are from the Alexandre factory and are rare bargains at

$1.15 pair.

1st Floor, State St.

Colored Dress Goods.

During the past few weeks we have assembled here some very beautiful fabrics for "the tailor gown" and "the golf skirt." These two garments are strongly intrenched in public favor, and both have come to stay as indespensable parts of a woman's wardrobe.

The goods selected this season for this branch of our dress goods business were chosen with the greatest care, and include only standard qualities in the best and newest weaves, in refined pattern effects and colorings.

An inspection of our stock today will, we think, impress all with the truth of this statement, and also emphasize once more our leadership in value giving:

54-inch Tailoring Suitings { 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00.

54-inch Golf Suitings, { $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50.

Basement: The arrival of new goods in Main Department necessarily requires more room for their proper display, and to secure the desired space we are obliged to send to basement department a great quantity of exceptionally desirable goods. To-day we shall transfer more than one hundred pieces, and all will be closed at less than half former prices.

Golf Suitings, to close—**75c and $1.00 yard.**

Tailor Suitings, to close—**50c and 75c yard.**

50-in. All-Wool, Ladies' Cloth—**35c yard.**

Basement Salesroom.

Domestic Wash Goods.

Two hundred and more lines of bright new fabrics in all the new and staple weaves in printed dress fabrics.

They are all so handsome—so well worth the prices—so desirable in every way, that it is difficult to select any in particular for comment.

The styles are correct and the prices lower than we could possibly make them if we had to buy the goods now from the manufacturers. Price range—

5c, 7c, 9c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c yard.

Lace Dept., 1st Floor, State-st.

Evening Textiles.

Especial attention is called to our very complete assortment of plain Corded Taffetas and Satins, combinations of corded and Hemstitched, Tucked Taffetas, Satins and Mousselines, Shirred Mousselines, etc. All are particularly attractive and desirable for full waists, waist trimmings, etc.

Lace Bargains: We have just placed on sale in the Bargain Square an endless variety of Lace Edges, Embroidered Chiffon, Mousselines and Allovers — remnants accumulated from the whole lace dept.

All have been marked at from ⅓ to 2-3 of the regular selling prices.

2nd Floor, Annex.

Silk Pillow Sale.

Extraordinary values in Silk Pillows—pretty, stylish finish—all colors and many designs—just the articles for pillow parties, card prizes and gift purposes—

special, $2.00.

Many other handsome and more expensive pillows.

1st Floor, State St.

Violet Creme Marquise

Another lot of 700 jars—each containing 4 ounces. Just the article for the face during this cold weather

special, 60c jar.

1st Floor, State Street and Basement.

Muslin Underwear at Special Prices for 3 Days More.

After Wednesday we shall be obliged to ask more for the garments quoted below. Muslin, embroidery, lace and labor all cost more than they did when this January stock was purchased. **There is decided economy in buying now.**

The stock is still strong in size assortment. Our line of "extra sizes" for large women is much more extensive than is ordinarily found.

Many exquisitely dainty Matched Sets were personally selected in Paris by our representative and are shown in our department. The prices are lower than they would be ordinarily.

2d Floor, Annex.

Trimmed Millinery Reduced

Our $8 to $12 Trimmed Hats—remaining from the winter stock—down to the final closing price, **$5.00.**

Our $15 to $25 Trimmed Hats will be closed out at **$10.00.**

All our Children's Trimmed Hats reduced to one price—$2.00.

Women's High grade Walking Hats—our remaining stock, many of them in the most popular styles of the day—worth up to $8—reduced to $1.00, $2.00 and $3.00.

Fine Imported Felt Fedoras—popular shades—regular $3.75 quality reduced to $1.00.

1st Floor, State-st.

The Newest Silk Foulards

are always here, from the simple dot in blue and white and and black and white and late designs on all the new shades of blue, violet, old rose, reseda, bluet, cardinal, etc., to the most elaborate Oriental printings. Particularly noticeable are

Enlevage Carre, the latest idea in printed effects for dress waists;

Fastel Plaids, first shown here, in which are blended those delicate tints in beautiful harmony, producing an entirely new effect;

Clan Plaids, new and bright, in historical combinations.

Wash Silks—Basement: A very large display, new colorings and combinations of stripes, in violet, turquoise, rose, reseda, cardinal, blue, gray, etc., **50c and 60c yard.**

4th and 7th Floors, State-st.

Furniture at a Discount.

Special prices during January—the lowest that will be quoted.

Nothing in our stock excepted—modern, imported or antique. Furniture prices are rapidly rising and these same pieces will cost much more later.

Our famous Over-stuffed Furniture, made in our own workrooms, is included at these January discounts.

1st Floor, State St.

Embroideries—Special.

Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries—odd and broken sets—have been greatly reduced to close. This is a positive saving to customers of from 25% to 35%. Prices range from 10c, 15c and 20c yard upwards.

Our stock of Allovers for waists and dress trimming is complete.

All the new effects in embroidery and lace combinations of shirrings, tuckings, puffings and embroideries.

2nd Floor, Annex.

Indian Curios.

An extensive collection of articles of Indian workmanship—all genuine.

Pottery and Baskets—produced by the Moqui Indians of Arizona.

Bead Work, War Bonnets, Clubs, etc., from the Winnebagos.

Porcupine-quill, Embroidered Trays, Boxes and Baskets, made by the Chippewas.

Baskets—modern shapes—from the Abanaka Indians, of Canada.

1st Floor, State St.

Fountain Syringes.

A special lot of 2 and 3-quart Goodyear All-Rubber Fountain Syringes with hard rubber screw pipes, at

58c each.

Fur Garments at Greatly Reduced Prices.

3rd Floor, State St.

Radical price-reductions on Furs during a period wherein the market is steadily advancing are very unusual. The reasons therefor are: The remarkably mild season up to date, and an immense stock prepared for a cold winter's trade. Our loss is our customers' gain. Prices have been reduced so radically as to make it an object, unquestionably, to buy furs now.

Fur Muffs.

Choicest quality Black Marten, reduced from $15 to $9, and from $12 to $7.50.

Choicest quality of Black Marten Opossum, reduced from $5 to $3.

Choicest quality of Natural Raccoon, reduced from $12 to $7.50.

Choicest quality Nutria Beaver, reduced from $5 to $3.50.

Choice quality plucked Otter, reduced from $15 to $9.75.

Black Astrakhan, reduced from $3 to $1.50; from $4 to $2; from $5 to $2.50, and from $7.50 to $4.50.

Russian Marten, reduced from $12 to $9; from $10 to $7; from $8 to $5.

Good quality Mink, four stripes, reduced from $18 to $10.

Very choice quality of dark Mink, four stripes, reduced from $30 to $20.

Choice quality of blended Mink, 4 stripes, reduced from $27.50 to $18.

Natural Silver Opossum, reduced from $4 to $2.50.

Stone Marten Opossum, reduced from $6 to $3.

Choicest quality Black Monkey, reduced from $7.50 to $5, and from $6 to $3.75.

Fur Scarfs.

Genuine Grecian Stone Marten, with two natural heads and six genuine Stone Marten tails, reduced from $22.50 to $18; from $27.50 to $22.50, and from $25 to $20.

Stone Marten, ornamented with six genuine Stone Marten tails, reduced from $15 to $5.

Genuine Grecian Stone Marten, style Clarendon, four skin scarfs, ornamented with two natural heads and six genuine Stone Marten tails, reduced from $45 to $30.

Grecian Stone Marten, style Chester, ornamented with six genuine Stone Marten tails, reduced from $20 to $15.

4583, Grecian Stone Marten, three skin scarfs, ornamented with tails and claws, reduced from $20 to $12.

Choicest quality Black Marten, ornamented with eight genuine Black Marten tails, reduced from $15 and $18 to $9.

Blue Fox, ornamented with natural head and tail, reduced from $27.50 to $18.

Krimmer, ornamented with six genuine Blue Fox tails, reduced from $19.50 to $12.

Sable Fox, with natural head and tail, reduced from $8 to $5.

Sable Fox, with natural head and tail, reduced from $12.50 to $9.

Black Marten Opossum, reduced from $3.75 to $2.50.

Natural Grey Fox, ornamented with natural head and tail, reduced from $7.50 to $3.50.

Silver Raccoon, ornamented with six tails, reduced from $20 to $9.75.

Choice dark natural Mink, ornamented with six tails of blended Baum Marten, reduced from $30 to $19.

Choice dark, natural Mink, ornamented with 6 blended Baum Marten tails, reduced from $25 to $16.50.

Choicest quality of blended Baum Marten, ornamented with six tails, reduced from $55 to $42.

Choice quality of blended Baum Marten, ornamented with eight tails, reduced from $35 to $22.50.

Choicest blended Baum Marten, ornamented with two natural heads and six tails, reduced from $40 to $29.

Choicest blended Hudson Bay Sable, ornamented with six tails, reduced from $45 to $35.

Fur Collarettes.

3045, Connaught, Seal and Ermine, reduced from $85 to $62.50.

3306, Fancy Chinchilla Collarette, reduced from $115 to $67.50.

3074, Blended Baum Marten and Velvet, made by Grunwaldt, Paris, reduced from $125 to $75.

3204, Persian Lamb and Mink-trimmed, reduced from $45 to $29.

3241, Moire Astrakhan, with collar and trimming of Black Marten, reduced from $45 to $22.50.

2854, Seal with Persian Lamb collar and bands, reduced from $70 to $35.

3227, Osborne, Ermine top collar and yoke, with Mink skirt and tabs, reduced from $125 to $75.

2877, Mink storm collar, tabs and top collar, with Persian Lamb yoke and skirt, reduced from $55 to $39.

2876, Chinchilla top collar and skirt, with small lapels of Broadtail, reduced from $50 to $25.

3239, Persian Lamb under collar and yoke and tabs, with Black Marten top collar and skirt, reduced from $65 to $42.

3143, Rufin, Ermine collar and yoke, with Mink Skirt, reduced from $125 to $75.

3532, Marion, Black Marten with tabs, reduced from $75 to $49.

3355, Lurgan, Persian Lamb collar and yoke, with Mink skirt and tabs, reduced from $75 to $39.

3538, Legaard, seal under collar, yoke and tabs, with Mink skirt and top collar, reduced from $75 to $42.50.

3206, Blanche, Near-seal collar, yoke and tabs, with Mink trimming, reduced from $35 to $17.50.

3237, Legaard, Seal yoke and tabs with blended Baum Marten skirt and top collar, reduced from $85 to $42.50.

3497, Phyliss, Black Marten with tabs, reduced from $45 to $39.

2937, Lurgan, Broadtail Persian yoke and under collar, with dark Mink skirt, tabs and top collar, reduced from $125 to $90.

Beautiful light Chinchilla Collarette, style Rufin, with deep skirt of dark natural Mink, reduced from $125 to $62.50.

Choice Sealskin, with ruffle skirt and top collar of choicest Chinchilla, reduced from $100 to $65.

Superb Collarette of Castor Loutre and natural Russian Sable, reduced from $250 to $125.

Broadtail, with short skirt and tabs of natural Russian Sable, reduced from $150 to $75.

Choicest Black Marten Raccoon, reduced from $25 to $15.

Handsome blended dark Mink, style Rufin, reduced from $75 to $45.

Choicest quality of dark Nova Scotia Mink, a handsome piece of Mink work, ornamented with imported rhine-stone buckle, reduced from $175 to $135.

Choicest quality of Leipzig-dyed Broadtail Persian, style Sara, reduced from $75 to $55.

Choicest quality of Leipzig-dyed Broadtail Persian, style Tryphosa, reduced from $65 to $47.50.

Choicest quality Persian Lamb, style Elise, reduced from $75 to $55.

Natural dark Mink, style Theresa, reduced from $60 to $35.

Choicest blended dark Mink, reduced from $65 to $35.

Basement "Cost-Price" Sale of Shoes for Everyone.

During the past four weeks we have sold thousands of pairs of men's, women's and children's dependable shoes at factory prices and less. Buying immense stocks for cash made this possible. You save what we save.

Although a great many shoes remain, many of the lines are more or less broken in sizes.
Even 50,000 pairs of shoes will not last long at our remarkably rapid rate of selling.

Every pair of these shoes is guaranteed.
There are shoes for street and shoes for dress wear—heavy and light weights—styles to suit all.

The Men's Shoes advertised are such as are rarely sold at reduced prices. They are stylish and seasonable—both black and tan.

These and many of the other shoes advertised cannot be made today for the prices at which we quote them:

$2.20 **$2.20**
Woman's Black Shoes in calfskin and kid, welt and turn soles, worth $3.50 and $4.

$1.95 **$1.95**
A great stock of Women's Black Kidskin and Box Calf Shoes, heavy and light soles, nearly all shapes and toes, regular prices $3 to $3.50.

$2.45 **$2.45**
1,400 pairs of Men's Black Shoes, box calf and vici kid, leather and drill linings, double and single soles—at regular prices they sold for $3 and $3.50.

$2.45 **$2.45**

$1.65 **$1.65**
Another great stock of Women's Medium-Weight Shoes, in black and tan, lace and button. Many shapes and styles, worth $3.

$1.20 **$1.20**
Misses' and Children's Spring-Heel Shoes, black and tan, in calfskin and kid, worth $1.50, $1.75, and $2.

75c **75c**
2,100 pairs of Women's Black and Tan House Shoes and Oxfords, 9 different styles, worth $1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.25.

75c **75c**

$1.25 **$1.25**
Find your size on our $1.25 bargain table of broken lines. Many of them are worth $3.

$1.10 **$1.10**
Good, Solid School Shoes for boys. Not all sizes in the lot, but a fair assortment.

$2.35 **$2.35**
1,000 pairs of Men's Tan Shoes, heavy soles, drill and leather linings, just the right weight for street wear. They sold in our main dept. for $3 and $3.50.

$2.35 **$2.35**